

# THE QUEEN OF FASHION

NEW YORK CITY.

{ VOL. XXIV.

DECEMBER, 1896.

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No. 4. }

FIFTY  
CENTS  
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YEAR

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CENTS  
A  
COPY



THE MC CALL Co., Publishers.   
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## THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

**THE  
PROPER  
AMMUNI-  
TION  
with which to  
resist dirt is  
SAPOLIO.**



**Whether you write  
or send, or ask for  
it, insist on getting  
SAPOLIO.**

### DECEMBER FASHIONS.

**T**HIS group on the opposite page gracefully illustrates some of the most attractive of the season's modes.

MC CALL BAZAR PATTERN NO. 4552.

LADIES' BASQUE WAIST, is shown at the top of the picture. It is a design suited to all fashionable materials and is particularly appropriate for wearing at afternoon receptions, teas or all semi-dress occasions. The bodice is made of figured silk with a gathered front which has its fullness arranged on either side of a plain vest of pale blue satin entirely covered with guipure. Broad epaulettes of velvet, edged with ruffles of accordion plaited chiffon, are placed over each shoulder. They are cut in the same shape both back and front.

No. 4552.—Ladies' Basque Waist (with Short Puff Sleeves), requires for medium size,  $3\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 22 inches wide,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards

36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide. Lining required,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards; ribbon represented,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards; buttons, 12. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

MC CALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

Waist, 4612—Skirt, 4614.

LADIES' COSTUME.—The stylish toilette shown at the left of the illustration is fashioned of black and white striped silk. Both bodice and skirt are absolutely the very latest novelties of the season. The bodice is made with a becoming gathered front ornamented with jaunty pointed revers on either side of a full shirred vest of white mouseline de soie. The back is cut in one piece, it is perfectly smooth. The shoulders and has its slight fulness confined by gathers at the waist line.

### DECEMBER FASHIONS.

(Continued.)

No. 4612.—Ladies' Fancy Basque Waist (with Upper Sleeve Portion and Puff cut in one), requires for medium size,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 48 inches wide. Lining required,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards; silk represented,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4614.—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt (in bell style at the front and sides and having its Two Back Gores gathered), requires for medium size,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards 48 inches wide, or 5 yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, 7 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width of skirt around bottom,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

MC CALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

Waist, 4594—Skirt, 4544.

LADIES' COSTUME.—An elegant toilette of black peau de soie is shown in our centre illustration. The bodice, a particularly trim and stylish design, is made with a plain vest of white satin, which shows between broad shaped revers of the same material elaborately braided in black. The collar of white satin, has modish turn over portions of the peau de soie. The closing is formed invisibly under the left rever. The back of the bodice is cut in one piece. The revers are continued over the shoulders to form a round collarette.

No. 4594.—Ladies' Basque Waist, (with Sleeves and Puff cut in one), requires for medium size, 5 yards material 22 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 44 inches wide. Lining required  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards; silk represented  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4544.—Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt (having its Four Back Gores gathered), requires for medium size,  $7\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 22 inches wide,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 7 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, 5 yards. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

MC CALL BAZAR PATTERNS.

Waist, 4550—Skirt, 4544.

LADIES' COSTUME.—Last but certainly not the least attractive of the group is this chic gown. Made of dark green figured cheviot richly trimmed with Persian lamb, no prettier model could be designed for an up-to-date Winter costume. The stylish bodice is made with novel jacket fronts adorned with large revers which turn back from a full blouse effect of light blue taffeta. Lierre lace is jabot down each side of the blouse just at the edge of the jacket fronts.

No. 4550.—Ladies' Basque Waist (with Jacket Front and Two-piece Sleeves), requires for medium size,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 22 inches wide,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 48 inches wide. Lining required,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards; gimp represented, 3 yards; ribbon,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4544.—Ladies' Nine Gored Skirt (see description printed above).

# THE QUEEN OF FASHION

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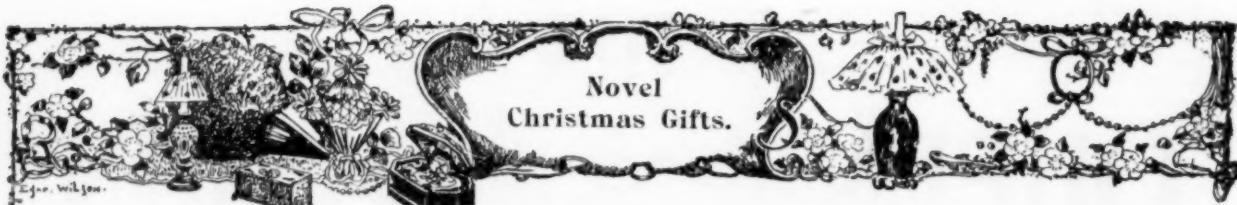
NEW YORK, DECEMBER, 1896.

No. 4.



DECEMBER FASHIONS.

(See description on opposite page.)



A CHRISTMAS present made by the fair fingers of the donor, should be more highly appreciated than an article of perhaps twice its intrinsic value, which is carelessly purchased with a sigh of relief at getting another gift crossed off a long list, and scarcely a thought given to the recipient.



A PRETTY BAG.

or a monogram. Two of these designs should be worked, one on each side of the triangle. This triangular fold, just described, is simply to find the proper position for the embroidery. Now take your square and line it throughout with silk, satin or sateen of some pretty contrasting shade. Then gather up the four corners and run a silk draw string just below them. The sides of the bag will fall gracefully over the embroidered portion in the manner shown in the illustration. Something entirely new in photograph frames is the subject of our next picture. It is a huge butterfly made of very heavy pasteboard. Two round holes are cut out for the photos and the frame is covered with heavy white linen, embroidered in rope silks and flosses with the markings of a butterfly. Satin, plush or velvet may be used for covering, if preferred, and the markings may be painted on—or the whole thing can be fashioned from water color paper. A back of thin cardboard is then glued to the sides, except at the lower edges which are left open for slipping in the pictures. If a "rest" formed of a narrow piece of pasteboard with the top bent over and glued to the back of the frame, be added, the butterfly will stand upright.



A BANANA PINCUSHION.



FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

end of the banana, push down the stuffing so that a good half inch is left empty; then take a strip of darker yellow material, roll it up so as to make a pipe, or pencil-shaped stem. Push this into

the open end of the fruit and secure it with a few stitches. The paint-box, of oil-colors by preference, is called into requisition next. Mix some vandyke brown with a very little medium, and make with it some irregular markings and "splotches" on the yellow surface

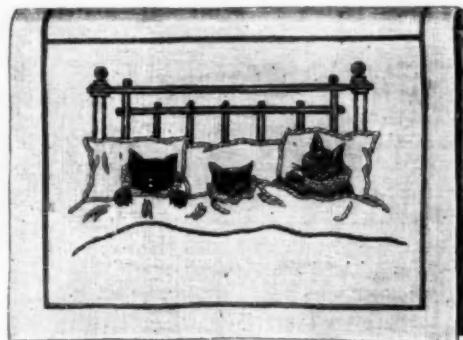
of the fruit to recall the bruises that are more or less to be seen on the natural article. Then tie a bow of green ribbon around the stalk with a loop to hang it up by. The pins are pushed into the seams made by joining the four sections of the banana.

The dainty night gown case is made from white linen, and lined with pale green China silk. The threads are drawn about an inch from the edge to form a fancy hem stitch through which the lining shows prettily. One end is turned up and sewn to the sides to form a pocket to hold the night dress. The embroidery, a quaint design, three pussy cats in bed, is done in soft shades of brown floss. If liked, a thin sheet of wadding scented with sachet powder, can be inserted between the lining and the outside.

The elegant five-fold photograph screen is made on the lines of the plain folding book-form photograph case.

Whether made of fabric or cardboard, this Renaissance frame is shaped at the edge as shown in the drawing, the scrolls being afterwards painted and shaded in gold. The ground may either be white or any delicate tint; the bevelled edges of the ovals should be gilt.

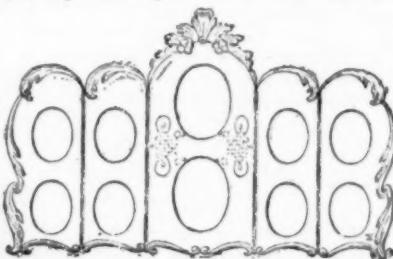
If silk, brocade, linen, etc., are to be used for covering the frame, first the foundation is to be cut to the exact shape of the frame. Cut out



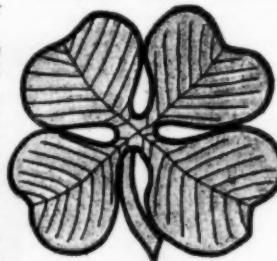
A NIGHT GOWN CASE.

the material you propose to cover it with. Lay a sheet of wadding between the two, and glue it in places to the foundation, after which the cover proper is put on, and care must be taken that none of the glue with which you fasten it gets on to the material. With a second foundation sheet, in which openings are cut, you do the same thing—only turning the covering neatly inside the opening. When the glue is quite dry, you join these foundation frames together, and spaces must be left for slipping in the photographs.

*Continued on page 136.*



A RENAISSANCE SCREEN.



A SHAMROCK DOILY.



A TULIP CUSHION.



## Gowns for Winter's Festivities.

### Suggestions for Evening and Dinner Toilettés.

EVEN the most independent and self-reliant woman of the present day must confess in her heart of hearts that her chief object in dressing well is to earn the admiration of some member or members of the sterner (if inferior) sex. It may be a father, a cousin, a brother, or "even a nearer one, still, and a dearer one, yet than all others"; but the fact remains that beyond and above the supreme satisfaction of appearing to greater advantage than our fellow-women, there is always the pleasure of satisfying the fastidious tastes of our fellow-men.

Realizing the fact that with the advent of December and the approach of the holidays, the "social season" is at its height, I feel sure that this month I cannot find a more interesting and congenial subject than to describe some of the lovely new creations in evening and dinner toilettes, that have lately been displayed before my admiring eyes.

Jeweled embroideries, judiciously used, form the keynote of most of the new evening bodices, but to be successful they must be sparingly employed, or, in place of what is *hic* in the eyes of a woman of taste, we have nothing but vulgarity, and that objectionable suggestion of the theatrical costumer and the fancy ball which deprives any gown immediately of the *cachet* of good style.

This fact was borne in very strongly upon my consciousness the other day, when I was allowed a private peep at some really exquisite evening gowns, embodying all the newest notions, and absolutely perfect in color and design. In this case, the jeweled laces and embroideries gave just the right amount of brilliance, relieving the sombre beauty of the darker velvets and brocades, and lighting up the shimmering satins.

Imagine, for instance, a bolero of emerald-green velvet, cunningly folded and plaited here and there to reveal a lining of ivory-white satin, and opening over an ivory satin under-bodice, lightly veiled with cream Venetian guipure, the graceful design of the lace outlined with small brilliants. Cut slightly low, with gracious curves at the throat, this bodice had for sleeves three softly-falling frills of finely-plaited white chiffon, overshadowed by a green velvet epaulette, forming a most becoming setting to a shapely shoulder. For a very slight girl, mousquetaire sleeves of white chiffon, reaching to the wrists, would naturally be added; but for the happy possessor of beau-

tiful arms the sleeves would be best left quite short. Below the green velvet bolero, a deep folded ceinture of black moiré antique is drawn closely round the waist, while tucked carelessly into this belt, on one side, there is a posy of Neapolitan violets and La France roses. Worn with a skirt either of black moiré or ivory satin, this is simply an ideal bodice.

A charming little ball-gown which will be worn at a Christmas dance by one of this year's prettiest débutantes is a perfect dream of loveliness; so fairy-like and dainty that it is easy to imagine what a picture it will make when it is donned by its fair wearer. She is a girl with dark chestnut-brown eyes and a dazzling complexion, in striking contrast to her Venetian red hair, just that shade which is so rare in reality, and so often merely arrived at by dint of much dyeing. But to go back to the gown. It is of fine cream Brussels net, made up over lime-green satin and furnished, as to the skirt, with frills innumerable made of the cream net, each frill bordered with a fine edging of cream Valenciennes lace, and ornamented with three rows of black satin baby ribbon. These frills are graduated so cleverly that although they start at the knees in front, they reach almost to the waist at the back and make a most fascinating *frou-frou*, as the wearer walks. A dainty touch of color is cunningly introduced in the silk flounce, just inside the hem of the lime-green skirt, the said flounce consisting of puffed-out frills of silk set closely together like crushed flower petals, in lines of cream color, deep pink, lime-green, and black. The girlish corsage of cream net swathed over lime-green satin and losing itself under a deep black satin belt has also a touch of pink in a cluster of delicate Malmaison carnations.

Another very beautiful evening gown is of white duchesse satin, the full skirt trimmed with *volants* of white chiffon and clusters of vivid pink geraniums in velvet, but so wonderfully like nature, that one can scarcely believe they are not living flowers. A very wide sash of geranium-pink satin encircles the waist, and is draped half across the figure in front, falling afterwards to the hem of the skirt at the back in two very wide ends, edged with soft puffings of white chiffon. Clusters of pink geraniums nestle in the chiffon fichu, which drapes the *décolletage*, whilst the three frills of chiffon which form the sleeves rest lightly on the bare shoulder. This gown is intended for a tall brunette, and worn with a quantity of beautiful diamonds, it will certainly make no small sensation.

Evening sleeves promise to be very becoming this Winter, and in many cases they leave nearly the whole of the arm bare. A particularly dainty bodice of palest turquoise blue satin, draped with Venice point, the color of old ivory, is finished with outstanding epaulettes of this ivory lace, stiffly wired, and encrusted with small diamonds; while a Florentine collar of cream satin, embroidered with

gold, adds greatly to the picturesque effect of the bodice as a whole. In another bodice, lace epaulettes, similarly wired, half conceal and half reveal clustering masses of roses, which rest softly upon the arm, and which offer a wonderful harmony of color, in shades of pale pink, pale green, and pale yellow.

These pale-green roses appear again upon another gown, a striking novelty of black satin and old rose mousseline de soie.

MARY WHITELY.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4626

LADIES' EVENING WAIST (to be made High or Low Necked with Short or Full Length Sleeves).—A pretty bodice, simply but stylishly cut with a gathered front and back. The top is turned back from the neck in pointed revers.

No. 4626.—Ladies' Evening Waist (to be made High or Low Necked, with Short or Full Length Sleeves), requires for medium size,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 22 inches wide, 3 yards 30 inches wide, or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards 48 inches wide. Lining required,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards; velvet represented,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard; passementerie,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

THE  
**Queen of Fashion**  
 New York.

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**ADVERTISEMENTS**.—We will not knowingly or intentionally insert advertisements from other than perfectly reliable firms or business men. We believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from reliable parties, but, if subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a great favor if they will advise us. Always mention "The Queen of Fashion" when answering advertisements.

**PATTERNS**.—Very careful attention is given to all orders for patterns. Patterns are sent immediately on the day orders are received. There is no delay. Many ladies write to know if they can get patterns that were illustrated in former issues of "The Queen of Fashion." To this we reply "Yes!" Nearly every pattern that has ever been seen in "The Queen of Fashion" can be sent promptly. Patterns are not discarded until we are sure that there will be no further orders for them.

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The Compliments of the Season.



WITH the hope that their Christmas will be a merry one, we offer the December number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION, to our readers. Its thirty-six pages are filled to overflowing with holiday suggestions and timely hints for the celebration of the great festival. Now that election is over, our thoughts have changed from politics to presents. Planning dainty Christmas gifts is the principal occupation of the hour. Read our article upon this subject on page 112, we are sure you will find described some pretty trifle that will be "just the thing" to give to friend or relative.

It has been said, with perhaps greater truth than kindness, that the average woman relies more upon emotion than logic. She is absolutely convinced that two and two *will* make five, if she only cries and makes fuss enough about it.

THE beautiful face of Miss Maxine Elliot adorns our cover this month. Miss Elliot is one of the loveliest and most admired of our stage beauties. She is considered an almost perfect example of a rare type. For several years she was a member of Daly's company. She is now "leading lady" for Mr. Nat Goodwin, and has gone on a tour of Australia, where she is every day winning new laurels.

Since the recent agitation against hats in the theatres, an attractive and well arranged coiffure has become an absolute necessity to the feminine portion of the audience. A tiny knot upon the crown of the head seems to be a more popular style of hair dressing than the "figure eight twist," though this is used a great deal, where the hair is long. Tall tortoise-shell combs are pretty, and the Mercury wings, which are quite new, are also most becoming. Some of the most striking are made of black gauze and sparkle with jet paillettes.

Orange Favors for the Christmas Dinner.

DAINTY favors with which to decorate the Christmas table can be fashioned from oranges. They take the form of little baskets, filled with nuts and bon-bons, or they may be made to serve as unique candle-sticks for holding tiny Christmas tree tapers.



AN ORANGE BASKET.

portions, or "quarters," (represented by A. in diagram 1.) This done, with the knife and a spoon, remove the contents, care being taken to preserve the peel from injury. The contents may be eaten, made into orange jelly, or disposed of in any desirable way as it is of no further use for our purpose. The finished basket is now washed in cold water, dried, and filled with fruit, flowers or nuts. A small card, bearing the name of the guest for whom it is intended, is attached to the handle by a tiny bow of baby ribbon. This attractive basket is shown in our first illustration.

The candlestick requires greater skill in cutting but is more satisfactory in the end, as the fruit is not wasted for at the close of the meal, the candle can be removed and the orange eaten. In preparing it, cut through the peel only as shown in the heavy lines in diagram 2. Slip the penknife under the pieces of peel marked A. and separate them from the inside, then turn them back at the dotted line. The cap (B.) is left on to prevent the wax from falling on the fruit. Cut off a small slice (C.) at the bottom to prevent any possibility of the orange rolling. Make a small hole at the top and insert the candle. With a lighted orange and white candlestick at each place, a table so decorated presents a most fairy like appearance. Of course, these lights are only suitable for a late dinner or supper as by daylight their effect is lost.

Jellied oranges also make pretty decorations for the Christmas table. Their contents are most delicious and better still, wholesome. Slit the peel of an orange round the middle, and carefully insert the handle of a small spoon, and work gently between the fruit and the peel until the latter on both sides of the slit



AN ODD CANDLESTICK.

readily comes off in the form of two little bowls. Remove the peel from as many oranges thus as will be required, and fill up the hole, if there be one, at the bottom of either of the halves of the peel with white wax. Then with the juice of these oranges, one lemon to bring up the flavor, and a half a box of gelatine—more or less, according to the number of oranges used—make a rather sour jelly and fill the skins just prepared. This is delicious to serve with poultry.

Orange drops made in the following way will be excellent for filling the baskets first described. To the juice of one orange, carefully strained, add the grated rind, and confectioners sugar till it can be moulded into balls. A pinch of tartaric acid, which can be bought of any druggist, should be mixed with the juice before the sugar is added. Lemon drops may be made in exactly the same way, and will be found a very delicious sweetmeat. Crystallized ginger is also an appetizing filling.

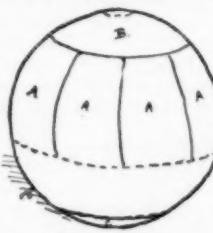


DIAGRAM 2.

F. M.

**"Points" for Dressmakers.****Hints on the Arrangement and Decoration of Show-Rooms and Fitting-Rooms.**

IT is naturally the dressmaker's aim to make her show-rooms as attractive as possible, and encourage her customers to linger over her pretty goods in pleasant surroundings. In furnishing and decorating rooms, therefore, for the display of dresses and millinery, it is a matter of the greatest importance that the walls should be of a subdued tone, that will not clash or interfere with the goods of various hues, which could then be shown to the best advantage. Do not choose wall-paper of too brilliant tones.

Mirrors in the show-room as well as in the fitting-room are, of course, indispensable. Women are very fond of picking up bits of material and trying the color against their complexions, so have a cheval glass near one of the couches, that your customers may rest at ease and judge the effect of color. It is customary to have a mirror over the mantelpiece, and others of various sizes should be here and there against the wall, to keep the room light and pretty.

You will want one or two comfortable easy chairs about, as well as smaller upright ones. The cheapest easy chairs are the wicker ones, which you can make very pretty by enameling white or pale green, and padding them with cushions covered with gold-colored velvet and bordered with frills. Round the room you should have some seats made after the style of the box ottoman, with padded backs. These combine a double purpose, and are most useful for holding any amount of materials.

I should not fill up the centre of the show-room with a table, but should have one or two smaller tables about on which to place fashion plates, journals, etc. Some dressmakers would perhaps find a "knee-hole" table useful, the drawers serving for account books, patterns, fashion papers, and so forth. Save for the journals scattered about for immediate scrutiny—the current numbers—fashion papers require a special nook reserved for them, and I would suggest something in the form of an ornamental music rack.

An excellent plan is to use one corner of your room as a wardrobe. This corner cupboard consists of a mere skeleton framework, the wall forming the back and sides, and the curtains serving for a door. An ornamental front piece at the top can be either of carved wood or of gilt moulding, such as picture frames are made of. The cost, in the latter instance, would be considerably less. The style, whether in gilt or dark wood, must depend upon the rest of your fitments, just as the material and color of the curtains must be influenced

by the surrounding draperies. It is most important that whatever material be used for curtains should be very close in make. If it is thin and almost transparent when held to the light, as cheap materials often are, line it with sateen, otherwise dust will assuredly enter. The wardrobe is roofed with a triangular piece of wood fitted with hooks, upon which to suspend skirts, and in the front are brass or iron rods crossed in the centre, on which the curtain rings slide easily.

The cost of a corner fitment of this description need not be great, if the work is entrusted to a reliable carpenter who will fix the board for the top, with its hooks and curtain rods.

There is usually a slight recess on either side of the fireplace, and one of these recesses might be fitted with shelves upon which to keep lengths of dress materials, such as tweed and cloth.

And now for the fitting-rooms. Many dressmakers use their show-rooms for fitting gowns. But this is a very bad plan and whenever possible the fitting-room should be in a separate apartment, however small. Plenty of light is all-important. Very little is required in the way of furniture, since the more space the better for the display of the dresses. In choosing your fitting-room, therefore, let your primary consideration be *light*. Next, the arrangement of your mirrors. Have one long panel of looking-glass reaching almost from floor to ceiling, framed in plain wood enamelled white, fixed against a side wall, but not facing a window. Get a shelf, sufficiently long to go across the top of the glass, with a little railing in front of it, and enamel this white also—supposing that white will harmonize with your surroundings. Down each side have frilled cream muslin curtains, to hide the plain frame. The reason for this is that a muslin-draped mirror is supposed to be the most becoming one possible, and you want your customers to look their best when trying on dresses.

E. T. B.

**LADIES' COSTUME.**

**Waist, 4616—Skirt, 4614**  
No. 4616.—Ladies' Tailor-Made Basque (with One-Piece Leg-o'-Mutton Sleeves), requires for medium size  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, 2 yards; braid represented, 1 piece; buttons, 3. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25c.; but, to our readers, 15c.

No. 4614.—Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt (in bell style at the front and sides and having its Two Back Gores gathered), requires for medium size,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards 48 inches wide, or 5 yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, 7 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width of skirt around bottom,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price 25 cts.; but, to our readers, 15c.

**McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4616—Skirt, 4614**

**LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COSTUME.**—A stylish gown of heavy cloth fashionably trimmed with braid, is here illustrated. It is made with a perfect fitting jacket basque cut double breasted in the front and fastened with handsome frogs. The one seam leg o'-mutton sleeves are up-to-date in every respect. This costume is handsomely lined with Nubian Fast Black. The stylish three piece skirt is made in the very latest fashion, and is cut in bell shape at the front and sides.



## Dressmaking at Home.

## Lining The New Winter Gowns.

LININGS seem to be "a thorn in the flesh" to the average woman who does her own sewing and is properly anxious to have her gowns assume a professional air. I am constantly in receipt of letters inquiring how the new skirts should be lined, what material to use for this purpose, etc., etc.

In making a skirt, the lining must be cut with the grain of the goods, exactly the same as the outside material. Then carefully baste one fabric to the other. Each seam must also be basted, keeping the bias side toward you. Be sure and commence at the top so as to bring all unevenness to the lower edge of the skirt. Baste your stiffening to the lining before cutting out the outside material, using it all around the skirt to the depth of twelve to fifteen inches, and cut it crosswise of the goods. Then baste on the dress goods, put the seams together, and when they are stitched bind the seams with a bias strip of the lining.

Shape the bottom, but in place of cutting it off turn it up an inch or two after stitching on the velveteen binding. This leaves a rounded edge, below which the binding should project an eighth of an inch all around, so as to protect the dress goods. Baste the binding on before stitching it, and baste the second time before hemming it down on the lining.

It is much easier for the home dressmaker to finish a skirt in this way than to make a lining and outside skirt separate, and then to put them together without any raw edges showing, as do most professionals.

The pocket should be put in the right hand back seam and the placket hole at the corresponding seam on the left side. Be sure and face the pocket with the dress goods, and let the placket have an inch-wide blind on the under side to prevent any gaping. Baste the top to a narrow belt, holding the skirt toward you. Mass the fullness in gathers or plaits at the centre back, according to the style of skirt, and allow a good inch lap on the belt for the large hook and eye, which are sewed near the lower edge of the belt. Hang the skirt up by a loop on each side to keep it in shape.

More depends on the lining of a gown than most people imagine. A good fit is impossible if a poor quality of lining is used for making a costume. This is especially true of the black dresses that form so large a part of the Winter's wardrobe. All sorts of black materials are having a great vogue this season and a woman who does not possess at least one nice black gown may be looked upon as indeed a curiosity.

Decidedly the best material for lining these costumes or indeed gowns of any dark shade, is Nubian Fast Black dress lining. When purchasing linings it is not enough to ask simply for a "fast black" dress lining, as many such linings that retain their color will crock and spoil the underclothing. Nubian linings will not do this. Perspiration or rain have no effect upon them and cannot change their color in any way. They are guaranteed not to crock and are absolutely fast black. Many so called fast black dress linings are really not fast black at all, so that you want to be sure to look at the selvage edge of the lining you are purchasing for your new Winter gown, and if you see "Nubian Fast Black" stamped upon it, you may be sure that you are getting the best lining material in the market.

And now before I close, just a word or two on the proper method of lining bodices. Many famous dressmakers pucker the linings of bodices at the waist line. Some modistes pucker the lining for two inches above the waist line in every seam. Others pucker the lining in the darts a little way below the waist line as well as above, and all the other seams from the waist line up, only excepting the middle back, and the back edges of the two curved side-back seams which are left quite unpuckered. The main object of this is to allow so much room in the lining that it can be stretched by the bones so that it will be perfectly smooth when the dress material is put on. These puckers are not plaits but merely little slivers of the goods taken up in the basting. A half inch of lining is enough to allow for the two inches of puckering on each seam.

One of the secrets of a good fit is, as I have said in former articles, to be found in basting and pressing. Do not be afraid to use basting cotton. Have so many bastings, that it will be impossible in working upon the bodice to pull any part of it awry. In basting, French modistes never take long stitches. MARIE BARKER.

## LADIES' COSTUME.

Waist, 4617—Skirt, 4561.  
No. 4617.—Ladies' Waist (with Bolero effect and Two Puff Mousquetaire Sleeves), requires for medium size,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 48 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 54 inches wide. Lining required,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards; ribbon represented,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards; velvet,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

No. 4561.—Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt (with the Two Gores gathered at the back), requires for medium size,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  yards material 22 inches wide,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 7 yards. Length of skirt in front, 41 inches; width around bottom, 4 yards and 34 inches. Cut in 6 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 25 cts.; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Patterns—Waist, 4617—Skirt, 4561

LADIES' COSTUME.—A fashionable Winter toilette is here illustrated. The bodice is made with pointed jacket effects with the tops turned back in novel draped revers. The front is cut with a seam in the centre and has its slight fullness plaited into the waist line, while the back is plaited in the centre and plain at the sides. The yoke front of lace ends at the shoulder seams and a crush collar of velvet finishes the neck. The stylish skirt is of the very latest cut. It has seven gores. The two back gores are gathered according to the prevailing mode. This design is suitable for either silks or woolens.

## New York Fashion Notes.



ODES are assuredly good this year for those who have taste in selection; but for the modistically unintelligent, there are many and dangerous pitfalls.

This will be, above all, a braiding season. Most cloth gowns, severely tight on the hips, have an elaborately-braided front breadth or tablier. This is work that may be commended to any girl with sufficient leisure. I have seen a pretty dark blue gown, braided in black during the Autumn evenings by busy fingers, which is now quite in the height of fashion, especially as machine braiding is not appreciated by the *haute ton*.

A new idea for the trimming of cloth garments struck me as happy: namely, narrow bands of the same cloth set very closely together on an underlying piece of satin; only about an eighth of an inch of the latter is visible—just enough to give a touch of brightness. Gray cloth is treated this way with white or pearl gray, blue with white or red, brown and black with maize.

An effort in the direction of trimmed and even of draped skirts is now being attempted; but what the result will be, it is not safe to predict as yet, the tendency is all the other way so far as close fit round the hips goes.

## LADIES' COAT WITH BOX FRONT.

THIS stylish coat is one of the novelties of the season. It is made with a plaited box front fastening at the left side with jaunty stitched straps. The back is tight fitting and laid in plaits below the waist line. A stylish collar with a flaring turn over portion faced with velvet finishes the neck.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4615

No. 4615.—Ladies' Coat with Box Front, requires for medium size,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards 48 inches wide, or  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 54 inches wide. Cut in 5 sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4622

LADIES' CAPE.—This handsome Winter wrap is made of black velvet, richly trimmed with feather edging and passementerie. It is cut in circular shape with the fronts turned back in novel pointed revers. The back is very stylish and has its fulness laid in two shaped box plaits in the centre. The ripple collarette gives a very fashionable appearance to the shoulders, while the neck is completed by one of the modish flaring collars, box plaited in the back.

No. 4622.—Ladies' Cape, requires for medium size,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 24 inches wide, 3 yards 48 inches wide, or  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards 54 inches wide. Feather edging represented, 6 yards; ribbon, 4 yards. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

The McCall Bazar Patterns have been known for 27 years as "The Reliable Patterns." They always fit. We never receive any complaints. They are economical—no alterations necessary. They are for sale in many of the leading stores throughout the United States. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Patterns always sent the same day order is received.

## A CHRISTMAS GREETING.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS! May your cares  
In golden floods of joy be drowned!  
Forget while your worldly wares,  
And send the brimming love-cups round.  
The feast is set—come young and old,  
And laugh a while at changeless fate,  
Secure within the Christmas fold,  
Where watchful Love maintains the gate.

Strong Love that lives in spite of care,  
And laughs at time. The load of years,  
Our bitter strife and cold despair,  
Our vain regrets and idle tears,  
Are lost amid Love's cloudless light—  
All fare alike beneath Love's sway,  
And all are welcome—none may slight  
The wayward sheep that seek to stay.

All fare alike—the old and young,  
The rich and poor, the mean and great,  
From every land, of every tongue,  
For carefree Love makes wide the gate;  
And led by Love's far-reaching light  
They come—a vast unnumbered throng,  
Whose hearts are tuned this Christmas night  
To sing the endless Christmas song.

R. M.

## Simple Lessons in Oil Painting.

No. 2.



S YOU have now mapped out and measured your drawing in all its larger parts, and if you are satisfied as to its correctness and solidity we will now proceed to the—

Third stage: This is the stage where your curve drawing comes in: yet even here, I strongly advise you to draw still as squarely and *largely* as you can. Get your outlines in more particularly with the different prominences and depressions, also such details as the eyes, nose, mouth, hair, principal muscles and larger details. In landscape you can put in your different markings for windows, doors, also getting the shape of the trees with their characters.

I have not yet mentioned that all this preliminary work you have been sketching in with charcoal, which, being easily rubbed or dusted off the canvas, will enable you to make what corrections are needful as you go along. Now if you are satisfied that you can do no more with that material, I would advise you to go over your work with a black-lead pencil,

reforming your outlines as you make them permanent. After this dust off the loose charcoal with a chamois skin or a soft cotton rag, and your picture is ready for the first working with your brushes and paints.

I have looked over the different palettes used by modern painters of repute, with the directions given by those old masters who have left record of their secrets, and here give you a comprehensive palette which meets all the strict requirements of the art of figure painting. The colors are as follows: flake white, yellow ochre, raw sienna, scarlet vermillion, Venetian red, rose madder, raw umber, burnt sienna, brown madder, Caledonian or Vandylke brown, cobalt, ivory black, and terre verte.

These colors are placed in the order written, on the outer edge of the palette, from the thumb-hole half-way round, thus giving you plenty of space to mix your tints.

You have drawn your subject boldly and firmly yet carefully in with your pencil over the charcoal, and dusted the charcoal marks as much out as you can. The first thing to do after this is to dirty your canvas, so as to bring down its tone, otherwise its glaring will possibly make you start with too high a scale of color, which will give you no end of trouble to reduce afterwards. Remember that it is always much easier to elevate the tone



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4628

MISSES' DRESS (to be made with High or Low Neck or with Full Length or Short Sleeves).—Girlishness and simplicity are personified in this pretty evening dress. The round bodice is gathered into the neck and waist line and artistically trimmed with lace and ribbons. It fastens in the centre back. The untrimmed skirt is cut with five gores and possesses a gathered back.

No. 4628.—Misses' Dress (to be made with High or Low Neck or with Full Length or Short Sleeves), requires for medium size, 7 yards material 27 inches wide, 6 yards 36 inches wide, or 4 yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 1½ yards; ribbon represented, 3¼ yard; velvet, ¾ yard; lace edging, 1¼ yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

of your picture than it is to reduce it, therefore keep it dark and subdued in tone as long as you can, and reserve your highest lights for the finishing touches. Another safe rule is to strive never to put white on purely, even on the highest light of a white collar, shirt, or dress; rather make it appear white by contrast with the other colors near it.

To dirty your canvas, take a little Venetian red and raw umber on a hog-hair brush, using Nos. 3 and 8 for this process, with as much medium as will make these colors more or less transparent, so that you can see your lines through them. Use your colors as dry as you can to produce the transparency necessary. A good and safe medium is made by mixing copal varnish and linseed oil in equal parts, with just sufficient turpentine to make them thin enough. If, however, the weather is cold and damp, and you want your canvas to be dry enough to begin working next day, put less oil into the varnish.

Use no white in this "scumbling" or dirtying process, but rub your paint hard out over the high lights and half tones, wiping half out with a piece of rag the highest lights if you have made them too dark; this, however, you can do after you have "dirtied" it all over.

Your picture will be a warm-tinted monochrome when done. Try to get your effects of light and shadow in this warm sepia-like tone, as those will help you greatly in your first color-working, but while you put in the shadows and half-tones boldly, do not make them opaque, but let the canvas shine through even your deepest shadows.

Before leaving your canvas for the day or night to dry, place it alongside of your models or sitter and get as far back from them both as you can, then study them both carefully and critically. If any alteration has to be made, make it, if possible, now, as it is so much easier to correct faults in the drawing now than it will be when you begin to color.

If it meets your approval, leave well alone, and place it with its face against the wall to dry until to-morrow.

Do not pay any heed to people who may tell you that all this work is unnecessary. You will find that it has not been lost labor, before you are finished, from the ease and confidence it will give you in your future workings. In the drawing of the outline and staining in of the shadows, you cannot be too careful and patient if you desire to produce a painting worth being looked at.

You have decided upon your chiaroscuro and positions, and are satisfied with your drawing and shading. The next point to consider is putting on your colors.

Begin with your highest lights, keeping them several shades below the actual lights as they appear to you from where you stand. The brushes you require in this working are still the hog-hairs, and use the largest you can, leaving your sables alone; you will require both your flat and round brushes.

## How to Choose a Becoming Hat.

## The Proper Shapes for Different Kinds of Faces.



FIG. 1. (a). Face with high cheekbones—same face as fig. 1. (b). Suitable outlines suggested for bonnet and band-eaux.

other headgear may, to a great extent, be modified by following a few simple rules founded on the general shape of the face, direction of the features, etc.

Taking the nose for the basis, we shall divide all faces into three categories, namely, those in which the nose, eyebrows, and mouth have a tendency to turn upwards or downwards, and those in which these features are mainly horizontal. This can be easily ascertained by taking a view of one's face in profile in a looking-glass. We do not claim to prescribe any particular mode or fashion, but, quite independent of this, certain fixed rules should be observed in deciding on the most suitable outline and shape. Whether the brim should be turned up or down, the shape narrow or wide, should be determined by the nose, mouth, and cheek bones. Leaving the more complicated faces for future reference, we shall first take up the horizontal or straight-lined face, shown in figs. 2 and 3. In the brim of bonnets or the rim of hats all straight lines should be avoided; they act like the leveling instrument used by the builder to show up imperfections. Horizontal or straight lines are only permissible where the face approaches the type of illustration just mentioned. These faces, in which the nose at the base neither turns up or down, in which the eyebrows and mouth represent as nearly as possible a straight line, though it may be produced by a succession of curves, can bear more variations than those other types in which the features are of a distinct upward or downward tendency.

The regular types being disposed of, the next consideration is to assist those whose features are irregular, namely, faces in which the nose and mouth follow slightly different bends.

The effect of a tight-drawn bandeaux of hair and of narrow head-dresses is to emphasize these features. People who have high cheek-bones should always select bonnets somewhat broad and square, never narrower than the face, and never wear any pointed head-dress, nor should their hair be parted and flatly drawn back. The effects of these two treatments are plainly shown in figs. 1 (a) and 1. (b).

The first illustration depicts a face of this sort with softly waved hair surmounted by a becoming toque, rather broad in shape, with an edge of plaited velvet which gives a very softening and refining effect to the features. In fig. 1. (b), we see the same face with smoothly drawn back hair and a narrow bonnet.



FIG. 1. (b). Face with high cheekbones. Unsuitable lines of bonnet and hair.

A HAT or bonnet, no matter how beautiful in itself, is an utter failure from an artistic standpoint, unless it is becoming to its wearer. To have a toque or Gainsborough that enhances her beauty and brings out all her good points, is the desire of every woman who pays even the slightest regard to appearances. Now it is a curious fact, but proved true in many instances, that quantities of people do not seem capable of judging whether their head gear is becoming or the reverse.

To such readers, as well as to thousands of others who find this subject a debatable question and are never quite certain whether or no they are wearing the right shapes, this article is "affectionately dedicated."

The difficulty of deciding on the most becoming style of bonnets and other headgear may, to a great extent, be modified by following a few simple rules founded on the general shape of the face, direction



FIG. 2. Straight-lined face. Suitable brim suggested.

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Has not this treatment added ten years to the lady's age, and taken away a large share of her good looks? For this type of face something square rising at each side of the head, somewhat in the shape of an Alsatian bow, should be selected for a bonnet. The hair should also be waved and raised at the sides. These are the best means to make the cheekbones appear smaller.

In fig. 4, (a) it may be observed that the nose and eyebrows have an upward tendency whilst the mouth describes a downward line. These faces require special attention. The discordant lines which are produced by the downward swooping hat on the upturned nose are obvious. The lines of hair drawn low emphasize the mouth most ungenerously, whilst the same arrangement on the temples is in antagonism to the brow; in fact, it appears as if the various features were quarrelling among themselves. A remedy for all this is suggested by fig. 4. (b), in which the same face has been treated in accordance with the theory advocated.

In fig. 4. (b) the brim of the bonnet has been cut to follow the lines of the eyebrows and nose: the fringe has also been directed that way, at the temples the hair has been arranged to follow the bend of the brow, whilst at the sides and back it partakes of the movement of the mouth, and finally, with the assistance of bonnet strings, which likewise follow the tendency of the mouth, the same face, instead of being cut up by crosslines as in fig. 4. (a), has been made to assume a radiating appearance, in which each individual feature has been subdued by the choice of a few suitable outlines. These instances could be reversed and multiplied infinitely if space permitted.

In conclusion, a few remarks on the effect of heightening short figures may not be out of place. Short figures can be made

to appear taller by choosing bonnets or toques which are high at the back and flat in the front (note back fig. 4. (b)). Something in the shape of an aigrette rising from the crown adds height, whereas an elevation over the brow has only a depressing effect on the face without attaining that object. The back hair should be treated in a similar manner, and should be raised up sufficiently high to be visible from the front.

Other common types of faces will be illustrated and explained in an additional article on this subject which will appear in our January number. As becomingness is the chief end and aim of all millinery, these articles relating to its cause and effect, cannot fail, if faithfully studied to help our readers in selecting their hats and bonnets.

A. LATOUR.

## Do You Feel a Cold Coming On?

A DOSE in time saves the doctor's bill and sometimes the undertaker's also. When a woman feels a cold coming on, or when she realizes that she has been exposed to cold, she should immediately set about her preventive work.

There is much virtue in hot drinks, in friction, and in warm clothing. The woman who feels that she is a candidate for a cold should take a hot mustard foot bath, rub down vigorously, drink a tumbler of steaming lemonade, with perhaps a dash of whisky in it, and then go to sleep under as many and as warm coverlets as she needs. The room should be ventilated during the night, but she must be protected against draughts. A big screen placed at the foot of the bed is an excellent guard against breezes. It is not a bad plan to wear a nightcap. In the morning the patient should dress in as warm a room as possible.



FIG. 4. (a). Irregular-lined face. Discordant lines of hat and hair.



"Every man's life is a fairy-tale, written by God's fingers."



IT was Christmas night and Margot crept upstairs to her own little room to be alone and think. Her thoughts were not happy ones for the day had not been the typical merry holiday overflowing with love and good fellowship that we have all read about so often and alas—spent so seldom—and certainly Margot's life did not seem much like a fairy-tale. No, it was much more like a travesty or a satire and, although Margot was very devout

and was, moreover, of a believing turn of mind, prone to accept everything that she saw in print, when she read that sentence of Hans Christian Andersen's, which says, "Every man's life is a fairy-tale written by God's fingers," she smiled over it, thinking that the Almighty had a very strange notion of fairy-tales, if He had written her life for one.

For Margot Blair was the youngest child of a widow and had three sisters older than herself. These three sisters were all fair and accounted beautiful, taking after their mother, who was fat, fair and forty (and a little more beside). Margot, on the contrary, had followed her father in looks and was tall and upright as a willow wand—"gawky," her sisters called her—slight to an extreme which was most unbecoming, dark and sallow almost to swarthiness, with masses of almost black hair, which had a trick of slipping from its decorous confines and tumbling down her back, as her sisters said, like the snake-locks of Medusa. Margot's features were certainly not bad; she was *called* very plain, but she had not the green eyes of the nineteenth century heroine, nor the very wide mouth, nor the pert little pig nose, which are indispensable to success in the marriage market of fiction. No, she possessed none of these advantages, but she was lean and lanky and gawky and awkward, and she was very young.

Poor Margot; everything she was, everything she did, everything she had, looked, said, and even what she seemed to think, was wrong in the eyes of her own people. It is so in some families, it was so in the household which called Mrs. Blair mistress, and which Margot called home. To Ethelwyn, Gwen, and Maudie fell all the pleasures of their somewhat limited life; to Margot were allotted, by common consent, all the small disagreeable duties, of which there are always more than enough in establishments wherein every sixpence is expected to do the work of a shilling. It was Margot who was expected to count over the clothes for the wash every Monday morning, in company with the house-parlor-maid; it was Margot who must go round to the butcher's each morning to choose the daily meat, for as her mother always told her, it was good for her to learn as many useful things as she could, because

it was not likely that she would ever have a large house of her own; it was Margot who, when she had a presentable frock—which was not by any means a matter of course—was looked on as the goddess of the tea-table on the festive occasions when Mrs. Blair was at home of an afternoon to her friends, and it had been known for people to say that it was odd such a very smart little woman as Mrs. Blair, should allow her parlormaid to appear behind the tea-table without a cap. And to all intents and purposes, Margot might, on these occasions, just as well have been a parlormaid, for any pleasure she derived out of the shows. For there she stood at the back of the long table, attending to a stream of wants of this order:—"Ah,—two cups of tea, one with sugar and one without." "One cup of tea, sugar and milk, and a cup of coffee with milk and no sugar." And never so much as a thank you from one end of the afternoon to the other.

On this afternoon, indeed, a young man who had been particularly imperative in his manner while asking for innumerable cups of tea and coffee, was so taken aback by the information that the tall silent girl who was serving the tea, was one of the daughters of the house, that he got himself introduced to her and attempted a sort of apology.

"By Jove, you know, Miss Blair," he began, in a weak and fatuous voice, "I had no idea who you were, that you were a daughter of the house in fact, 'pon my soul, no, by Jove. I shouldn't have come up to the table and demanded tea in quite such cool fashion, I assure you."

Margot looked down at him from the vantage of her superior height with a glance of undisguised and unmitigated contempt. "No," she said, speaking very distinctly, "if you had known, I have no doubt you would have found a spare thank you or two to bestow on me."

"Eh?" he stammered, while several audible giggles rose from the delighted bystanders. "I—I don't quite understand you."

"No?" said Margot, still regarding him with infinite scorn. "Still, it is very easy to understand. Newly acquired thank-yous are very precious and must not be given to persons of no account, as you took me to be."

As she moved away to the other end of the table, the smothered giggles gave place to undisguised laughter and the young man, with a blank look, appealed to those who had heard. "What does she mean?" he asked.

"My dear fellow," said a man, who could scarcely speak for laughter, "go home and think till you do understand; and when you have grasped the young lady's meaning, bear in mind that you richly deserved the merciless snub you got."

So Margot had the triumph of a moment; but the incident soon got round to her sisters' ears and was repeated, with all the additions which it had acquired on the way, to their mother.

"What is this I hear you said to Mr. Brown, Margot?" Mrs. Blair asked as soon as the last guest had gone.

"Mr. Brown," said Margot, "I don't know which was Mr. Brown."



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4635

MISSES' WAIST.—A handsome bodice made with bolero jacket effects turned back in broad revers and opening over a full front of silk. The crush collar and broad girdle are of satin. The two-piece sleeves are finished by pointed cuffs. The closing is formed in the centre back.

No. 4635.—Misses' Waist (with Bolero effect), requires for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide,  $1\frac{1}{8}$  yards 48 inches wide, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards 54 inches wide. Lining required,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards; silk represented,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard; ribbon, 3 yards; passementerie, 2 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

"Yet I am told that you took him to task for his manners, a simply unpardonable thing in a girl of your age."

Margot looked up. "Oh, you mean that little shrimp who speaks as if he had a spot on his tongue and twists his moustache all the time he is talking," she said.

"We shall not have a man friend left if Margot is allowed to go on in this way," cried Ethelwyn, in a tragic tone.



**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4621**

No. 4621.—LADIES' APRON, requires for medium size, 1 yard material 36 inches wide. Beading represented, 3½ yards; ribbon, 4 yards; baby ribbon, 1 piece. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 15 cents.

sense than any other member of her family. "It is no great thing if Margot did offend little Brown, and from what I heard about it, he thoroughly deserved the snub she gave him. What did happen, Margot?"

"Nothing really happened, in the ordinary sense of the word," said Margot promptly. "It was like this—he had been many times to the table, ordering everything as if he were an Emperor, and as if I, whom it seems he took for a maid-servant, were dirt. And when he found out that I was the little Cinderella of the house, he got his nasty little self introduced to me, and with much punishment of the little moustache and many By Joves and such-like, he conveyed to me that if he had known I was a lady, he would have been more careful of his manners."

"Yes, and then?" cried Maudie eagerly, and feeling more sympathy with her young sister than she had ever felt before, for she detested the young man, Brown.

"Oh, well—perhaps I was hard on him," Margot admitted.

"Yes, but how? Tell us every word," Maudie cried.

"Well, I only told him that newly-acquired thank-yous are very precious and must not be wasted on persons of no account, as he took me to be."

"Margot, you never did!" Maudie exclaimed.

"*Margot!*" said Mrs. Blair in an awful voice, while Ethelwyn and Gwen groaned in concert, "We shall not have a single man friend left."

"Well, look here, mother," Margot burst out, feeling that she was in for all-round censure! "you all seem to think a great deal of this little wretch, but do you really like young men who come to your house and order your servants about as if they were not even flesh and blood? What does little Brown do for you in return for your hospitality? Nothing, except to shed the lustre of his insignificant presence on you. Surely, the very least return he can make is to treat everyone he meets under your roof with ordinary civility and courtesy, whether they be your daughters, your friends, or only your servants.

"You unfortunate child!" was Mrs. Blair's comment.

"But why?" Margot cried. "Why?"

"Margot is perfectly right," put in Maudie in an undertone.

"My dear child," said Mrs. Blair, in a tone which she tried to make a forbearing one, "you are very young yet; when you are older you will learn that although you may be right, in a certain sense, in all that you say, yet it does not do—to use a man's term, it does not pay—for young girls to be going round the world as social paladins, running a tilt against every little insignificant slip of etiquette that any man may happen to make.

However, in due time the effects of Margot's first and only attempt at originality faded away and ceased to be a matter for discussion in the family circle. She felt herself that her wholly spontaneous outburst had been an utter failure, and that both

her mother and her two elder sisters would much rather that she had meekly swallowed young Brown's rudeness and also his make-matters-worse apology in silence. "They all think me of far less account than that wretchedly vulgar little snob," she said to herself bitterly. "What is the good of trying to keep any respect for one's self, when one is tied down to such a life as this?"

She went to the window and looked out; it was a good height from the ground, for Margot occupied an attic-bedroom of small dimensions. "What is the good of trying?" she said again, resting her arms on the window-ledge and staring blankly into space. "They don't care. I am superfluous, not wanted, in the way, a nuisance to them. What a life it is," and then she fell into a reverie about life and the strangeness of it all, and somehow, found herself thinking of the sentence which had impressed her so strongly before.

*"Every man's life is a fairy tale written by God's fingers"* Yes, that was what the great Danish philosopher had thought and written! A fairy-tale . . . Was her life a fairy-tale? Oh, no, no, a thousand times, no. A tragedy, a suffering, a mental void, a want, a blank . . . but a fairy-tale . . . never!

In this world nothing happens without causing an effect, and Margot's little passage of arms, or at least of words, with young Brown, although it seemed at the time only to have done her harm, proved to be the pivot upon which her whole life turned.

For instance, Maudie, all at once, became quite friendly with her young sister, and, that being so, she promptly set about altering and improving her general position, if not of mind or body, at least of estate.

"Mother," she remarked abruptly one morning, when Margot had gone off to do the shopping as usual. "You are having your at home as usual next week?"

"Certainly," was Mrs. Blair's reply.

"Then Margot ought to have a new dress for it," said Maudie.

"Margot!" cried the two older girls, in tones of the utmost astonishment.

"Yes, Margot," returned Maudie, stoutly. "Why shouldn't Margot have a new frock sometimes like other girls?"

"But Margot is not out," cried Ethelwyn.

"Margot is nearly eighteen," Maudie said, which they all knew already.

"I really don't see," Mrs. Blair began.

"Look here, Mother," said Maudie, "it isn't right that one of your daughters should be dressed so that she is mistaken for a servant, it is not right. If you cannot give her the same dress allowance as we three have, we ought each to give up a little, so that she is made our equal."

"Preposterous," cried Gwen.

"Margot is your equal," Maudie said, looking her sister full in the face. "And Margot will be a much handsomer woman some day than you will ever be, so there."

"Margot!" said Gwen, with a sneer.

"Anyway, it is not a question for you to settle," Maudie

*Continued on page 138.*



**McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4625**

No. 4625.—LADIES' POINTED SHOULDER CAPE (with Storm Collar), requires for medium size, 1½ yards material 22 inches wide. 1½ yards 27 inches wide, or ¾ yard 48 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes small, medium and large.

Regular price, 25 cents: but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4620

**GIRL'S DRESS.**—This dainty frock is made with a stylish bodice, having a box-plaited blouse front and gathered back, joined onto a shaped yoke of velvet. The sleeves display short puffs and are made up over fitted linings. A shaped collar of velvet completes the neck. The full straight skirt is sewed onto the waist. The costume closes in the centre back.

No. 4620.—Girls' Dress (with Puff Sleeves and Full Straight Skirt), requires for medium size,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide, 3 yards 48 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, 1 yard; ribbon represented, 3 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

### Ladies of Fashion are Wearing

BRAIDED military effects on dresses, coats and capes.

Purple or prune colored cloth gowns trimmed with fur, jet passementerie or velvet.

Collarettes and boas of black ostrich feathers.

Black brocade skirts to be worn with a deep black satin corselet and colored silk waist.

Charming felt and velvet hats with ruche effects of taffeta ribbon or velvet about the crown and a bunch of cock's feathers or ostrich tips standing up at the back.

Felt Alpine hats trimmed with plaid ribbon for cycling or travelling.

Boleros of every shape, size, color, and material over every kind of dress. For evening, the prettiest are of lace, lined with colored silk. They are very short, and cut *en cœur* at the back of the neck.

Matinees of China silk, cashmere or flannel trimmed with lace or ruffles of accordion plaited chiffon.

Jet passementerie as a trimming for nearly every kind of gown, cape, wrap, etc.

Silk undergarments trimmed with white lace or dainty embroidered edgings and insertions and colored ribbon.

Twine cloth, heavy twills, camels' hair serge, basket cloth, or broadcloth for tailor-made gowns.

Black velvet boleros trimmed with braid, passementerie, beads or spangles.

Velvet capes trimmed with fur or ostrich feather edging.

Box coats of sealskin or Persian lamb.

Fichus of white and colored dotted chiffon edged with narrow ruffles of white Valenciennes.

### GIRLS' CLOAK.

A PRETTY cloak of dark brown bouclé cloth is here shown. It is cut with a straight double breasted front and a tight fitting back with the fulness falling in stylish folds from the waist line. The novel cape is plain both back and front but very full over the shoulders. The rolling collar is of velvet, while pretty straps of the same material are placed over each shoulder. All the fashionable cloakings can be used for this design.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4627

No. 4627.—Girls' Cloak, requires for medium size,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 27 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards 48 inches wide, or 3 yards 54 inches wide. Velvet represented,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard; buttons, 16. Cut in 5 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.



## PARIS FASHIONS.

BOLERO JACKETS ALL THE RAGE—RICH CAPES AND MANTLES—NOVEL SACQUE COATS — BLACK SATIN AGAIN IN VOGUE.

DAME FASHION certainly seems at the moment to be in an extremely fickle mood, and hardly to know her own mind. How often has she not decreed that the sun must set on the blouse bodice? Yet in the first showrooms wherein is displayed nought that is not sealed with her privileged approval, you will see the most fascinating bodices of one or more materials accompanying skirts of totally different fabrics and colors.

The bolero is still the paramount style of the day and the name is given to every kind of short jacket, whether the fronts are rounded, square, pointed, etc., the shape is of no consequence provided it is becoming to the figure, and there is the same latitude in the matter of material and trimming. Many of these jackets are made of cloth ornamented with braiding, and of velvet, of thick broché silk, etc., adorned with passementerie, raised embroideries, worked up with gold, silver, steel and jet, and lined with light-hued silk and satin. They are thus adapted for wearing on all occasions, and the blouses, which were too *passé* to be in vogue, can now reappear as under-bodices nearly covered by the bolero and by the broad draped belt of silk or ribbon.

Mantles will be both long and short; in the longer models, made with rich wide plaits, are some that have very elegant hoods and quaintly-shaped sleeves that appear to be a part of the wide plait from which they emerge. It is now fully recognized that a wrap of this kind should leave the hands free, hence the introduction of various forms of wide easy sleeves trimmed with passementerie and fur. Some of the new capes again, are much longer and richly decorated with appliqués of colored cloth; red or blue is a good combination, and is not so startling as my readers might imagine, for both colors are dark. The cloth employed for these capes is thick and hairy, while the applications are in smooth plain cloth and give the appearance of a crushed design printed in another color. The effect is very novel and good.

Sacque coats are being somewhat transformed by the addition of flat or fluted Watteau plaits accompanied by yokes of passementerie or long lines of the trimming interspersed with jet or beaded pendants and tabs of fur. The collars are also trimmed with fur, the band round the collar terminating in front in stole ends or a narrow flat boa. The sleeve is made wide at the wrist with a cuff or parement to correspond with the collar.

Square epaulettes, made of fur and falling over the sleeve like the half of a shoulder cape, are common to long and short cloaks, whether in cape or coat form; pelerines and large square collars of fur, and shoulder capes in sable, skunk, and other furs, are all much worn.

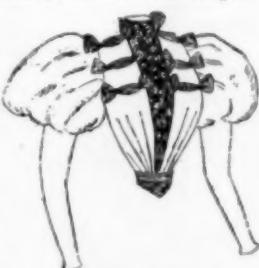
Black satin, my readers will be glad to hear, is to again be a fashionable material; a very charming gown, of which the skirt and sleeves are made of this material, has a full bodice of écrù embroidery over pale green silk, puffing a little over the top of the deep folded belt of soft green silk.

One of the most recent novelties as a garniture for dresses is white or very light-colored cloth embroidered with colored silks in imitation of guipure designs.

Some rather important changes in skirts have occurred here lately. Doucet is, as usual, the most daring innovator. He has just created a new *jupon*. It consists of three shaped flounces mounted without any fulness, the two lower ones to a foundation skirt and the upper one to the waistbelt. The edges of these flounces, of course, need trimming. I was favored with a private view of this new mode. It formed part of a costume of dark green Thibet cloth, the three flounces were bordered with black ribbon velvet which also made stylish garnitures upon the bodice. All skirts are being cut much narrower, so as to form a close bell shape with but a small amount of fulness in the back breadths. Walking costumes have their skirts made a good inch from the ground and smart evening toilettes do not more than touch the ground.

COMTESSE DE B.

IMPORTED  
HOSIERY.



A NOVEL BODICE TRIMMING.

## Frills and Furbelows.

UNDER this comprehensive title, I have included a new sleeve, a novel and attractive bodice trimming, a draped corselet or broad belt, and the very latest fad in imported hosiery.

The sleeve, which forms the subject of our first sketch, while being in the very newest fashion, is a style particularly adopted to the renovation of last season's bodices. It is made on the ordinary fitted lining and is adorned at the top by three deep tucks, the upper tuck forming a sort of epaulette or shoulder cap. The idea is suitable for all sorts of materials. No pattern is given of this design.

The draped corselet or swathed belt is now exceedingly fashionable, and is worn not only with full blouses and bodices, but with plain or close-fitting waists, these, however, generally supplemented by some fichu or collar at the top of the bodice. The folded belt shown in the illustration, usually fastens at one side, and is finished with three or four fancy buttons. In the diagram, in order to show this opening more clearly, it is made unduly prominent, and brought rather more to the front.

All corselets require to be well stiffened, or they draw down at the sides, and have an untidy effect, but some are made entirely without lining, and supported by steels or bones caught to the silk, while others are laid on a fitted lining, shaped to the figure, and usually cut in three or four parts. The very narrow folded belts are simply the silk cut on the bias, and dragged tightly round the waist, and are seldom boned at all, although three bones greatly improve the belt.

When a swathed belt is mounted on a foundation or lining, it is apt to be thick and bulky, and to increase the size of the waist. The simplest way is to take three-quarters of a yard of *peau de soie*, *satin mervellieux*, or other firm silk, with both ends cut on the cross. Then divide into two strips, join together, and press well, and obtain the right length by pinning it firmly together in front over the corset, without the dress. Cut to this length, leaving a good margin for turnings, and then proceed to bone the inside, as shown by the second diagram. Let all the bones or steels be of one length—say, six inches—excepting the centre back, which might be six and a-half inches, as this sets better if pulled down slightly to a point below the waist. The belt is then folded—not too regularly—and the bones are laid over, and caught through to the plaits here and there. One end is then fitted with strong metal eyes, slightly projecting, and the other end has a small loose fold, forming a slight frill, under which the strong, short mantle-hooks are placed. A very short hook is preferable for belts, otherwise, if tight, they require so much pulling before they will meet, and the silk is stretched out of shape.

It is by no means difficult to make a bodice like the charming little creation shown in our illustration. The lining is fitted to the figure, and the material, cut in three parts only, is drawn over it in folds, narrowed at the waist. The blouse fastens on the right side, which hooks over on to the plastron. The vest or plastron is made in one piece, and the belt fastens at the back under a rosette.

and the front forms a deep point. This belt can be cut entirely in one piece, or the lining may be joined down the centre front.

The ribbon bows in the sketch are fastened down with tiny paste buttons, with amethyst centres. The tight sleeves have a full puff at the top, and if these are lined with the same material they set better, and do not confine the arm, and wear quite as well. A soft sage-green crepon or reseda crepon is charming with olive or petunia ribbon and écrù lace. If a dark blouse is desired, use black lace over a soft color.

Small evening hoods have just put in an appearance. These are fascinating little trifles to wear when on the way to parties and receptions and are especially favored by our country and suburban friends. I have just inspected a gay little combination of sulphur-colored *crepe de Chine* covered with rows of lace insertion, and trimmed with bows on whose ends black butterflies flutter, which would make a charming hood for a brunette. Gaufré pink silk *mousseline* was used as the foundation for a hood of delicate, cream-colored lace, made with a distracting little frill to fall over the hair.

MADGE GREEN.



A NEW SLEEVE.



A DRAPED CORSELET.



METHOD OF BONING CORSELET.

## How to Dress Our Little Girls.



A SIMPLE matter this of dressing our small girls, I think, as we are given unlimited choice in this respect, so varied are the styles and materials shown this season.

For the tiny tots there are simple little cashmere frocks, with the old-fashioned waist bodice, full and trimmed on either side with silk self embroidery, and the skirts just plainly tucked and perhaps finished with embroidery. Or you may buy

for a small sum charming frocks or smocks in cashmere, silk, and vicuna, with torchon or embroidered tucks creating the diminutive pointed or square yokes. I have had the pleasure of inspecting a great number of such lovely little frocks in Japanese silk, the hems and cuffs of which were beautifully embroidered in silk.

For older girls, besides the little gored skirts, there are silk blouses which for general wear can hardly be improved upon, pretty frocks in tweed trimmed with braid, and becoming plaid costumes.

We cannot dress our girls too simply, and those mothers who are troubled about many things, and whose manifold duties do not permit of their making their children's frocks in elaborate fashions will be glad to know that a plainly dressed child is always clothed in the best taste and presents a more stylish appearance than the much befrilled and furled darling, as people in the best society do not approve of fussy trimmed costumes for little children.

Silk and wool fancy mixtures are now being used to make delightful dressy frocks with the aid of silk or velvet, the latter fabric having a great future before it in the fashion world for children's modes.

A charming frock in navy blue cloth with a tiny design in grey blue silk had two narrow bands of velvet the color of the silk, encircling the skirt, while the bodice had a round yoke of silk finished with points of velvet, two in front and two behind, the waistband repeating the design.

As regards the millinery, quite baby girls are to wear cream bengaline and lambswool picture hats trimmed with grebe fur and white satin ribbon, the brim, bent in undulating form.

Girls of seven and eight are ringing the changes on either early Victorian bonnets or felt hats. One of the former is in beaver velvet, with a narrow box-plaiting of pink chiffon round the scuttle brim, and it has a silk lining veiled with pink chiffon, pink feathers and satin bows supplying the completing decorations.

These huge bonnets are, I think, the reverse of pretty for framing chubby little faces. I like better the big felt hats with flapping brims. One I saw recently was certainly pretty enough to merit a description. It was of pale blue felt, artistically trimmed with white glacé bows, and bunches of grey and white ostrich feathers.

Another dainty hat for a small maid has a high crown of cream velvet, finished at the top with a plaiting of satin which is gathered into a rosette in front. The brim is very wide and covered with satin; swansdown and satin are used in the trimming.

Long cloaks for little tots are generally of white or cream-colored materials and are trimmed with rows of wide guipure insertion, or with Thibet or Angora fur. A pretty cloak for a three-year-old was of cream-white flannel with triple collar,

trimmed with points of pink silk and embroidered with dots in the same color. The rather small hood was of white satin, with cream-colored embroidery and ribbon trimmings.

Sacque jackets are shown for older children. Such garments are finished in the English style, with stitched seams, wide collars and cuffs, and buttons of mother-of-pearl.

MAUDE GREVILLE.

## A Royal Wardrobe.

## The Prince of Wales Numbers His Suits by the Hundreds.

THE Prince of Wales is by no means the dumpy little man that most of his pictures seem to indicate. It is not every man turned 50, with a forty-five-inch chest, who can boast of a waist of no more than forty inches. If he occasionally appears stouter it is because he likes his clothes to be loose and easy. This is especially the case with those particular suits known as "dittos." For these he never under any circumstances pays more than \$40. A few years ago Sir Francis Knollys, his private secretary, finding that his tailors were overcharging him, fixed upon eight guineas as the uniform price for each suit. They are ordered in half-dozens at a time. There is likewise a regular and fixed price of \$12 for his trousers, which under no pretense whatsoever, save in the case of uniforms, is exceeded.

The Prince has a horror of evening dress, which he considers hideous. He prefers the style to a uniform, however, and uses twelve suits of these a year, at a fixed price of \$80 a suit. Let me add that the Prince never wears any pair of trousers more than four times, and then as the discarded clothes of royalty are not allowed to be appropriated by the valets, but are all preserved, there is a stock of thousands of them at Marlborough house.

This need surprise no one. For when King George IV. died his clothes were sold by public auction, which lasted over three weeks, there being no less than 500 fur-lined coats alone. All the Prince's clothes, old and new, are kept at Marlborough House in what are known as the "brushing rooms," several men being employed to look after them. All his hats, especially the old ones, are for some reason or other kept at Sandringham. He abominates the high silk hat; his favorite headgear being that which is known in this country as the "derby," and in England as the "bowler." The high hats which he wears are by preference a bell in shape and with a rather wide rolling brim.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4624

CHILD'S LONG CLOAK.—What could be sweeter and more stylish for a little girl than this dainty garment? It is made with a box plaited front cut in one piece and a straight back with a full skirt gathered on at the waist line. The noveltape, slashed over the shoulders, is finished at the neck by a jaunty rolling collar.

No. 4624.—Child's Long Cloak, requires for medium size,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide, 3 yards 48 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 54 inches wide. Velvet represented,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard; buttons, 2. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

The McCall Patterns are the best, most reliable and thoroughly up-to-date patterns on the market. We can show you hundreds of testimonials to prove this assertion.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4623

No. 4623.—CHILD'S CAP, requires for medium size,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard material 22 inches wide. Ribbon represented, 3 yards; astrakhan band, 1 yard. Cut in 5 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. Price, 10 cents.

**"Mind Your Own Business."**

HERE is an old anecdote that a certain millionaire, on being asked how he had succeeded in amassing so much money, replied—“By minding my own business,” and one of the stereotyped pieces of advice which is always bestowed upon young people on commencing the voyage of life is, “Mind your own business.” From a strictly commercial point of view, this may be wise counsel; but let us look at it from the social and everyday aspect, and try and imagine what sort of a world this would be, if everybody confined himself to minding his own business.

In the first place, the Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals would find their occupation gone, because if an intoxicated parent chose to torture a child or a brutal owner amused himself by tormenting his beast, it would be nobody’s business to interfere. “It’s none of your business,” says the cowardly ruffian, when he is reprimanded for kicking his horse. “Mayn’t a man do what he likes with his own?” Then, again, how much would the sweet virtue of charity be curtailed if every time we heard of a fellow-creature in trouble, sickness, or sorrow, we ignored it as not being our business? We can almost imagine that the Levite who passed by on the other side when he saw the man who was wounded while on his way from Jerusalem to Jericho, must have said—“Very sad! but I must mind my own business!”

Again, when we see one who is about to take a fatal step which will ruin her prospects of happiness here and hereafter, it may not be our business, but, surely, it is our duty to give the word of warning which, if properly bestowed, may prevent future misery and disaster? We women are often cavilled at by the lords of creation because we will not mind our own business. Doubtless, they would like us to sit down in a back room and close our eyes to the sights of distress, and our ears to the sounds of lamentation and complaint, which are too often produced by their hardness of heart and strict attention to their own business. What a world this would be if women only minded their own business! Cruelty and wrong would be rampant, selfishness would choke our charity, and envy, hatred, and malice would everywhere be the dominant feelings.

So long as those in authority are busy minding their own business, they cannot spare time to attend to that of their poor and helpless neighbor. It is therefore to

be hoped, that women will continue to give heed to other people’s business, to comfort the distressed, to protect the helpless, and to succor the sick, especially at this season of the year when the associations of Christmas and the thought of what that holiday commemorates, should draw us all closer together.

JULIA MARSDEN.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4637

No. 4637.—CHILD’S CLOAK, requires for medium size, 4 yards material 27 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards 36 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, 1 yard; lace edging represented,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

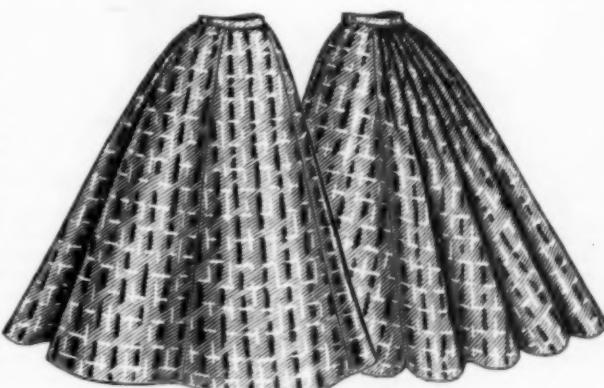


McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4633

No. 4633.—CHILD’S APRON, requires for medium size,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Embroidery ruffle represented,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4619

No. 4619.—MISSES’ AND GIRLS’ FIVE-GORED SKIRT (with the Two Back Gores gathered), requires for medium size, 3 yards material 27 inches wide,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards 48 inches wide, or  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, 5 yards. Cut in 9 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

WE cannot all have lily white or beautifully shaped hands, but we can all have well-cared-for finger tips, and pink, polished nails. Nothing so marks the line between refinement and the opposite, as the condition of the nails. When a woman takes off her gloves, one glance will show her station in life.

An occasional visit to a manicurist is advisable, but even where this is impossible, a set of manicure instruments should be bought. If money is any object it is better not to buy them in a box, but each thing separately.

The articles required are a pair of curved nail-scissors, a small file with an ebonized or ivory handle, an ivory instrument for pushing back the skin from the nail, and a good large nail-polisher, which does its work better and in half the time of a small one. None of these articles are expensive, so the outlay required will not be great.

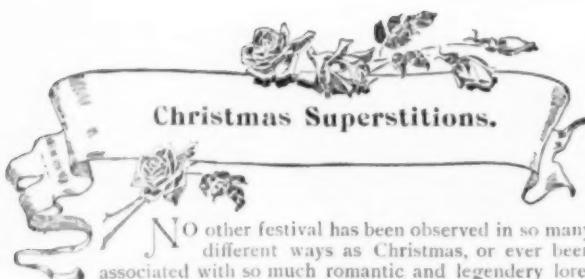
Before beginning to manicure the nails, wash the hands carefully in warm water, and soak the finger tips in hot soapy water for several minutes. Dry them thoroughly with a soft towel, and then take the instrument for the purpose and press back the loose skin around the nail, to show the white half-moon.

The next thing is to cut the nails evenly. In doing this, the shape of the fingers should be taken into consideration. The proper form for the nail is curving to a rounded point in the middle, but if the fingers incline to be stubby, it would be

affection for the point to be too pronounced. After the cutting is accomplished, the little file should be brought into use, and the edges carefully smoothed and trimmed.

Now comes the polishing, for which you will require a little pot of pink paste, and a box of polishing powder. Rub a little—very little—of the paste on each nail, going carefully round the edges. Dust over with the polishing powder, and then rub each nail lightly and quickly with the polisher, until a good polish is obtained.

MARY PRESCOTT.



**N**O other festival has been observed in so many different ways as Christmas, or ever been associated with so much romantic and legendary lore.

In this country old Christmas customs and superstitions are year by year gradually disappearing, but, on the contrary, in many parts of Europe, the Christmas festivities are celebrated with even more enthusiasm than in former years.

In Sweden, we find many odd practices kept up, one being popularly known as the "Yulehog," which is a cake baked on Christmas Eve, in the form of a hog. In days gone by, this cake was carefully preserved by the Swedish peasants until Springtime, when, "having pounded a part of it in the vessel out of which the seed was to be scattered, they gave it, mixed with barley, to the plough horses, leaving the other part to be eaten by the servants that held the plough, in the hope thereby of securing a plentiful harvest."

According to popular idea, great virtue resides also in Yule straw—a superstition which seems to have originated in the circumstance that the infant Saviour was laid on hay or straw. The Swedish peasant attaches great importance to this so-called Yule straw, giving it to his cows before they are driven to their Summer pastures, under a full persuasion that by so doing he will preserve them against distempers and all kinds of sickness. Another piece of superstition, now obsolete, was to go very early on Christmas morning into a wood, without uttering a word or letting a sound be heard, without looking round, without eating or drinking, or seeing any fire, or hearing a cock crow. If anyone, it was commonly said, so qualified went along the path leading to the church as the sun was rising, he would see as many funerals as would pass that way during the ensuing year. Nor was this all, for he would likewise see what the produce would be in the meadows, and whether any fires would break out in the same period.

A curious form of divination is practised at Christmas time in Lapland. In a vacant room a table is placed in the middle of the floor, and on it are placed two glasses, one containing brandy, and the other corn-brandy. The girl who is desirous of knowing her fate takes a broom and sweeps the room carefully three times against the sun, and before she has finished her third round her lover's apparition is supposed to appear, and, according to the glass from which he drinks, so will he be sober or the reverse. But a more popular mode is for the young people, after supper on Christmas Eve, to go to a

neighbor's wood-pile, and on their arrival to stand with their backs to the wood. In this position they must each take a piece over their left shoulder, which they must not look at until they reach home. If the piece of wood is a seemly log, then the lover will be of handsome appearance, and contrariwise.

Among Slavonic superstitions the following may be mentioned. Rising early, the head of the household puts some corn into a stocking, and sprinkles a little before the house door, with the words, "Christ is born," to which one of the inmates must reply, "He is born, indeed." Then a curious custom, known as "wishing," takes place, to which great importance is generally attached. The master of the house repairs to the hearth, and, taking the fire-shovel, strikes the smouldering logs with it, so that the sparks fly out, at the same time breathing a wish for his horses, a wish for his cows, one for the sheep, and another for the goats, and so on through the whole farm-stock, that they may thrive and multiply, and that the garners may be plenteous with all manner of store in the coming year. The ashes are then collected and put by, with a piece of money concealed therein, or are heaped upon the log to burn.

With the Germans, the greatest Christmas festival is on Christmas Eve. This is the time the Christmas tree is lighted and the presents distributed.

Many of the German practices at this season are very curious. Thus, if a girl is desirous of knowing of what condition her future lover will be, she must, on Christmas night, listen near the large kettle walled in the stove. If the water in it makes a roaring noise, he will be a smith; and so, according to the various tones of the water, the several trades may be determined. Again, whoever is desirous of knowing what sort of weather there will be in the coming year, must on Christmas Eve take an onion, cut it through, and out of it make twelve cups; put salt into every one, and then place them in a row. The months corresponding to these cups in which the salt on the following morning is found wet will be rainy.

Many are the Christmas superstitions still preserved in the Italian Tyrol. The bread baked on Christmas Eve, and kept till that day month, is considered a charm against serpent bites. The women, too, never spin on Christmas Eve, under a belief that if they infringe this rule the mice will destroy the thread. William Howitt has given a graphic sketch of the Calabrian minstrels piping in the streets of Rome on Christmas Eve, and the ladies dressing with crowns and necklaces the Madonna and Child of their respective churches. Then there is the midnight supper, followed by other ceremonials, in honor of the festive season. Thus, the churches are lighted up with thousands of wax tapers, the cradle of Christ is removed from the shrine at the Chapel of Santa Maria Maggiore, and carried in procession to the Chapel of Santa Cruce.

There is an old Netherlandish tradition, that if on Christmas Eve you take a piece of fir and stick it in the fire, but let it not be quite burnt out, and put what remains under the bed, thunder will never fall on the house.

A. L. LEWIS.



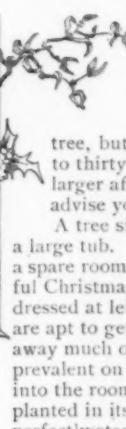
McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4638

**GIRL'S DRESS.**—Scotch plaid was used to make this pretty little costume. The bodice is cut with a box plaited front and gathered back joined onto a pointed yoke. The shaped bertha is cut in shawl points over the shoulders. A ribbon sash is worn about the waist. The costume closes in the centre back. The skirt is slightly gored at the front and sides.

No. 4638.—Girl's Dress requires for medium size,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  yards material 36 inches wide,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  yards 48 inches wide, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards 54 inches wide. Lining required,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards; Ribbon represented,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards; velvet,  $\frac{3}{8}$  yard. Cut in 7 sizes, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

## How to Dress the Christmas Tree.



CHRISTMAS trees certainly afford greater delight to the children than any other method of celebrating this joyous festival.

A tree three to four feet high would amply suffice for a home tree, but for a children's party with twenty to thirty little guests, you would require a larger affair, and it is for this I am going to advise you.

A tree six feet in height must be planted in a large tub. It is absolutely necessary to select a spare room (if possible, empty) for a successful Christmas tree, otherwise the tree cannot be dressed at leisure, and the children in the house are apt to get peeps at the toys, which takes away much of the excitement and wonder always prevalent on this occasion. After it is brought into the room it is to occupy, your tree must be planted in its tub, and be sure to see that it is perfectly steady. I always think that a barrow-load of old bricks or heavy stones thrown into the bottom of the tub before the tree goes into it, is one of the safest modes of insuring its steadiness. Plant it deeply so that only three or four inches remain between the lower branches and the top of the tub, and therein you will find an invaluable hiding place for the larger presents that the branches will not bear.

In dressing a Christmas tree, remember that every article intended to be placed on the tree must be firmly secured in its position before the candle-clips or candle-holders of any kind go on, as these must be upright, and they must be quite steady, and each article as it is wired on to the tree bends the branches a little lower, and consequently alters the position of the candles if they are put on first.

The ornaments this year are lovely. I saw some imitation butterflies in scarlet and gold and blue, most fascinating to look at, and these must, I think, have a place on our tree. Now we must have some of the large-sized candles, 140 to the pound; half a pound of these will suffice. The cheap candle clips are best to hold the candles; of these we will have four dozen, though we must invest in two dozen of the pretty flower shapes, to add to the appearance.

Now if you buy a box of assorted ornaments, and two or three funny Japanese animals, spiders, crabs, etc., that are sold so cheaply, they will greatly delight the little ones. We must not, however, forget to make some pretty roses, in white, pink, blue, and red tissue paper to wire all over the tree.

Now, mounted upon a large pair of steps, you must begin to arrange the top.

Two flags made by mother or nurse must surmount the whole, and be wired firmly to the very top of the tree. These are easily made in paper, but look far handsomer if carried out in colored silks, and last for many years.

Now we work slowly downwards, tying the articles on with fine wire, and going round the tree till all are used up; fancy crackers and sweets (tied up in pink tarleton or gauze stockings run up by nurse), all are fastened on, as also the smallest of the presents, with the name of the child for whom it is intended fastened to it on a small label.

Now for the larger articles. One way is to hide them in the snow bed made of cotton-wool, with which we hide the mould in the tub in which our tree is planted, and another, perhaps more amusing, is to tie up each article in a miniature truss of hay or straw, and place large bundles of these all round the tub till it is completely hidden with them. Then put on your candles and the tree is complete.

DOROTHY OSBORNE.

## Christmas Decorations.

## Some Inexpensive Devices.

A HOME without decorations for Christmas, presents but a sorry appearance, and it ill becomes us to defy old customs, such as these, by neglecting to transform our dwellings into "things of beauty" for the moment by the aid of evergreens, holly or mistletoe.

It is always a cheerful task, though I must admit it is also a fatiguing one, to set about home or church decorations for Yule Tide.

Our illustrations show two extremely pretty and inexpensive devices for using Christmas greens and holly. The first decoration would be very appropriate for beautifying the top of a door in a Sunday-school room. Only, when intended for this purpose, the fan and vase shown in the picture should be omitted and the centre space filled in by a large star cut out of gilt paper.

To get the effect illustrated, procure four lengths of bamboo sticks, two long ones that will reach from the floor to about eight inches above the door, and two shorter lengths to make a wee rustic arch after the manner of our picture. The bamboo rods are wreathed with evergreens in the same way that you would rope them for twining round a pillar.

Narrow laths are also pretty covered with evergreen, made into trellis-work, and used to screen off corners in a long hall or landing where seats can be placed; and Chinese lanterns, suspended at intervals along a passage with light wreaths made of frosted ivy leaves between them, look very charming and are extremely appropriate for a Christmas festival, Sunday-school celebration, etc.

Real holly, especially if well covered with bright red berries, is apt to be very expensive. But here is a hint that will enable you to have beautiful holly at very little cost. Buy some holly branches that have no berries upon them—these are usually very cheap and



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4639

GIRL DOLL'S SET.—This little set of patterns will fit out Miss Dolly for the Winter in the very latest fashion. It consists of the daintiest of dresses, a stylish long cloak and a pretty little hood. The dress is made with a gathered waist. The cloak displays a box plaited front. No. 4639.—Girl Doll's Set. Cut in 3 sizes, 15, 18 and 20 inches.

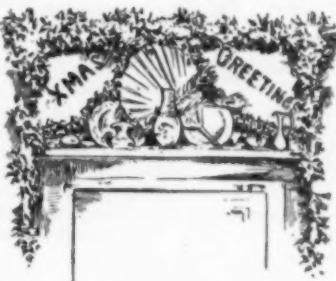
Regular price, 25 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

may be picked up for a "song"—and then make the berries yourselves.

Dried peas soaked in water till they fill out nicely, and then colored red in a solution of alcohol and sealing-wax, make the best imitation I know of, though ivy berries colored in the same way are very good. These berries are useful too, in their way, for sticking on a flat surface with gum to form letters, or for edging mottoes.

Two kinds of wire—a firm kind to use as stalks of paper flowers, and for raising berries and leaves in bunches, and a fine kind for making up wreaths; strong scissors, a sharp knife, tin-tacks, gum, and a hammer; frosting powder, some paste, ball of fine and coarse string, and white wool—all these should be ready before you commence decorating operations.

E. M. HORSFALL.





ADA GREY.

SOMEONE has said of matrimony that it is a sort of cage which all who are out desire to get in, and all who are in desire to get out. Whether this be true in the particular instance my readers may decide; but it certainly applies to stoutness. All thin people want to be stout, at least moderately stout, while all stout people ardently wish to be thin.

It must be confessed, however, that the thin people are by no means as eager for a change as their fat friends, who loudly groan and complain under their burden. Undue *embonpoint* ages a woman. At twenty-eight, if she weighs 175 or 200, she looks to be over forty. Her step is heavy, she can no longer dance or walk or exercise with pleasure. Her clothes wear out more quickly, and she is more difficult to dress to advantage. All this she feels and murmurs at, despite the smoothness of her unwrinkled countenance, and despite the fact that it is far easier for the stout to get thin than for the naturally thin to get stout.

One of the stout woman's most frequent and bitter complaints is that, common as is her case, fashion takes no account of it. Dresses are designed, she says, not only for the young, but also for the tall and slender. She who is stout, especially she who is short and stout, feels, therefore, that she has a genuine grievance against Madame la Mode. So I intend, in this article to give her such hints as to the styles suited to her, and the modifications of existing fashions necessary to meet her case, as may enable her to present a pleasing appearance, and disguise as far as possible her exceeding bulk.

But I must premise my instructions by saying that one can only help to make the best of a bad matter. No skill in cut, no cunning arrangement of trimmings, will altogether avail to give height and dignity to the dumpy. Miracles cannot be worked. A good carriage of the head, however, and clothes well made and suitably put on, do wonders towards improving the figure and cheating the eye into the belief that the length is greater, and the breadth less, than is actually the case.

Just as the hungry sufferer from dyspepsia must allow the daintiest dishes, the most tempting and appetizing *plats* to pass untasted, just as he or she must dine on a mutton cutlet and slice of dry toast, avoid sweets, and quaff nothing but claret and water, the stout woman, whatever her searchings of heart, whatever her leanings, must force herself to recognize that certain materials, styles, and colors are not for her. Self-restraint must be her motto, and if she casts it aside, she does it at her peril. Satin, for instance, with all its charms, is to her taboo. All lustrous stuffs of every kind must be set aside, and dull materials, bengalines, cashmeres, cloth, velvet, chosen. Everything whose surface is brilliant, that catches high lights where it is prominent, is unsuitable.

For all this, as for every rule in dress, often discovered and followed unconsciously by women of taste, there is a very good reason. These high lights draw the eye to their prominence, and so attract attention to the size of the person. Now the ambition of the stout woman must be to have her size attract as little attention as possible; and if she wears dull stuffs, the eye, so to say, glances off and is not fixed by any unusual brilliancy. Stripes are advantageous for the skirt, but not so much so for the bodice. Broadly speakly, however, all *pécine* materials worn in their length are becoming.

Dressmakers too often pay no attention to the individual figure. They cut out all bodices in just the same way, making some a few inches larger, others a few inches smaller. Now the cut—the individuality of the cut—is everything. It is for this that people are willing to pay large sums to first-class artists who study the personal peculiarities of their clients and arrange their dress so as to show off to advantage all their best points and conceal, or at any rate minimise, their defects.

For the very stout woman, the bodice should be cut all in very sloping V's, with downward points. If she consults her interests she will be careful to have the under-arm seam long, and to do this will, if necessary, bring it more to the front of the armhole than is usual. Her bodices should invariably be pointed in front, but, as intimated elsewhere, care must be taken not to make the legs look short by excessive and injudicious lengthening of the body.

The ripple basque is interdicted to the subject of our article, as its tendency is to increase the apparent width round the hips. If, however, she will have a basque or perish, she must then content herself with the little "postillion," or coat-tail basque behind, but cut away on the hips in the approved style. Her sleeves must not droop off the shoulders, as is now the mode. They should, on the contrary, be made rather high.

**NEW SLEEVES.**  
4629—4630—4631—4632.  
No. 4629.—LADIES' TWO RUFFLE DRESS SLEEVE, requires for medium size, 2 yards material 36 inches wide, 1½ yards 48 inches wide, or 1¼ yards 54 inches wide. Lining required, ¾ yard; wide lace represented, 1¼ yards; lace edging, 6 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 13½, 14, 14½ and 15 inches arm measure.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 4630.—LADIES' SHORT PUFF CIRCULAR DRESS SLEEVE, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 22 inches wide, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1½ yards 48 inches wide. Lining required, ¾ yard; lace represented, 1½ yards; ribbon, 2 yards. Cut in 5 sizes, 13, 13½, 14, 14½ and 15 inches arm measure.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 4631.—MISSES' AND GIRLS' DRESS SLEEVE, requires for medium size, 1¾ yards material 27 inches wide, 1½ yards 36 inches wide, or 1 yard 48 inches wide. Lining required, ¾ yard; velvet, ½ yard. Cut in 9 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Price, 10 cents.

No. 4632.—MISSES' AND GIRLS' TWO RUFFLE DRESS SLEEVE, requires for medium size, 2½ yards material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 1½ yards 48 inches wide. Cut in 9 sizes, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years.

Price, 10 cents.



NEW SLEEVES.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4636

No. 4636.—LADIES' COLLARETTE, requires for medium size,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard material 36 inches wide,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 48 inches wide, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 54 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 15 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

#### Costly Crowns.

##### Diadems of Royal Monarchs That are Worth Millions.

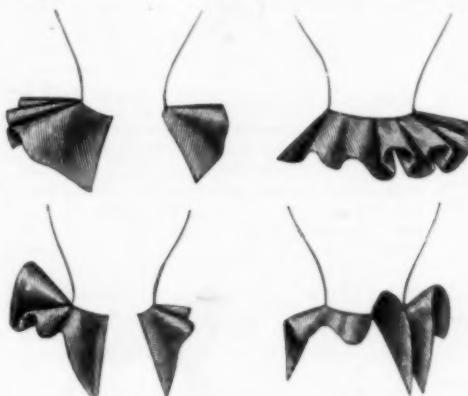


IT IS no longer the proper thing for great monarchs to adorn their heads on all state occasions with glittering crowns that are as heavy as copper kettles, and as valuable as precious metals and rare jewels can make them. It is said that the only ruler in Europe to-day who wears a crown is King Oscar of Sweden. But while crowns are not popular, there are a good many specimens of royal extravagance in this direction still in existence.

John Bull has been the best buyer in the crown market ever since William the Conqueror's time. The height of magnificence in British crowns was reached in the coronation crown of Queen Victoria. It weighs 39 ounces and six pennyweights, Troy, and is made up almost entirely of rare gems. There are in it one large ruby, a huge, broadspread sapphire and 16 other sapphires, 11 emeralds, over 2,500 fine diamonds and over 275 exquisite pearls. Queen Victoria has other crowns, but her coronation crown is the greatest of all. It is lined with violet velvet, and is said to be an excellent fit, but she does not wear it.

The Popes, since the time of Pope Benedict XII., have worn the highest crown known. It stands, of course, as a sacred relic. It is a lofty, uncleft mitre encircled by three coronets rising one above the other, and surmounted by a ball and cross. It is studded with priceless gems, and there are ribbons on each side, similar to those on the mitre of an Italian bishop.

One of the most interesting crowns in the world is that of the royal house of Italy, known as the iron crown of the Lombards. It is not an iron crown at all, except that a thin band of iron is placed inside it. This iron, it is said, is a nail that was taken from the cross on which Christ was crucified. Thirty-five of the Lombard kings wore it at their coronations, as did the great Emperor Charles V. of Germany and Spain, Napoleon I. in 1805, and the Austrian Emperor Ferdinand in 1838. The Austrians captured it from the Italians in 1859, but had to return it in 1866. The crown is set with precious stones, but is not a very fancy



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4634

No. 4634.—LADIES' WAIST RIPPLES, require for medium size,  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard material 27 inches wide,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 36 inches wide, or  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard 48 inches wide. Cut in 3 sizes, small, medium and large. Price, 10 cents.

When ordering, be sure to send the correct size, as patterns will not, under any circumstances, be exchanged.

crown as compared with those of other monarchs.

The crown of the King of Portugal is one of the most valuable ever worn by a king. It is said to be worth more than five million dollars. It weighs three pounds five ounces, Troy, and there is little represented in that weight except diamonds, rubies, sapphires, pearls, emeralds, and solid gold.

Another beauty is the crown of the Emperor of all the Russias. It is constructed on a rather ecclesiastical design. The Sultan of Turkey has for a crown a turban that is adorned with jewels enough to purchase all the slaves he will ever need in his palaces.

The German Emperor has a beauty, but he has never taken the trouble to put it on his head, it is said. Austria's crown is simple, shaped like a soldier's helmet, but it blazes with gems.

#### Christmas Mottoes.

MOTTOES, illuminated texts, words of welcome, etc., are very useful and pretty adjuncts to church decoration, especially at Christmas tide. To cut the letters out of cardboard or stiff paper and mount them on a firm pasteboard foundation, is the best way to make these devices. It is a good plan to gum the letters, and then, while the gum is wet, to sprinkle them with rice or tapioca, and then over the whole a little Epsom salts. Silver letters can be made by cutting a piece of tinfoil about the shape of the letter, but larger, and then crumpling it up in the hand and putting it on in its wrinkled state, stitching it lightly on the underside of the letter. Gummed letters covered with fine cork (such as fruiters use for packing grapes), and then frosted over with powdered glass, are both rustic-looking and pretty, or the letters can be covered with box leaves overlapping one another and sewn on. This is, however, a lengthened process, and requires a good deal of time.

A dark room should have all the foundations of the mottoes in light work, such as cotton wool with letters in scarlet berries and leaves. Silver paper backgrounds look very charming against a dark paper, while for a light room much more heavy decorations are admissible, and more masses of evergreens can be introduced.

The walls of a room should be well covered, and if the pictures are few, a number of pretty devices such as anchors, the Maltese cross, heart shapes, and shields, should be introduced.

All these require to be cut out in stiff cardboard first, and then the coloring added. Perhaps the dried green moss stitched on, and then fluffed out with the fingers till the flat appearance has gone, is one of the best ways. To ornament this is easy; you wire a silver leaf, a holly leaf, and a few berries, and then boring a hole through moss and cardboard and passing the wire through, you have a tiny raised bouquet.



McCall Bazar Pattern No. 4618

No. 4618.—LADIES' YOKE DRAWERS (closed at the back), require for medium size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  yards material 36 inches wide. Embroidery represented, 2 yards. Cut in 7 sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 and 34 inches waist measure.

Regular price, 20 cents; but, to our readers, only 15 cents.

DEC., 1896.

## PICTURE PUZZLES FOR LITTLE FOLKS.



THESE figures are all one-line puzzles; that is, each sketch consists of but a single line. The line may cross itself if necessary, but it must be continuous from beginning to end.

Select a figure for study, find out where the line begins and ends, then try to draw a picture like it without lifting the pencil from the paper during the trial. Unless you can do better than people in general can, you will draw some ludicrous figures, and have a great deal of sport before you succeed in producing a fair copy.

With a blackboard or a few sheets of wrapping paper pinned to the wall, and a few crayons or soft pencils, this trial of skill may be made an amusing entertainment for the home company. Each player in turn may advance and try his hand on a chosen figure—say the cat with the glasses on; or each may use a separate sheet of paper, and the sketches may then be exhibited together in a line on the wall. An exhibitor may point out the beauties of each copy, and facetious critics may be called on for remarks, or judges may be chosen and prizes provided.



THE latest health "fad" is said to be paper pillows. The paper is torn into very small pieces, and then put into a pillow sack of drilling or light ticking. These pillows are very cool in hot weather, and are said to be superior to feather ones. News-

papers are not nice to use, as they have a disagreeable odor of printer's ink; brown or white paper and old letters and envelopes are the best. The more finely the paper is cut or torn the lighter it makes the pillow.



## Have You Asthma or Hay-Fever?

Medical Science at last reports a positive cure for Asthma and Hay-fever in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanical discovery found on the Congo River, West Africa. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, W. Va., writes that it cured him of Asthma of fifty years' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iowa, testifies that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, being unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured him at once. To make the matter sure, these and hundreds of other cures are sworn to before a notary public. So great is their faith in its wonderful curative powers, the Kola Importing Co., of 1164 Broadway, New York, to make it known, is sending out large cases of the Kola compound free to all readers of the QUEEN OF FASHION who are sufferers from Asthma. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. Send your name and address on a postal card and they will send you a large case by mail free. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

## SANTA CLAUS OF LONG AGO.

BY CHARLES CUSHNIE.

TO-NIGHT within my lonely den  
My fancy fain would have me soar  
Beyond the Now and back to Then—  
The happy, childish Nevermore;  
The tales I used to linger o'er,  
The little nursery all aglow.  
And once again my dreams restore  
The Santa Claus of Long Ago.

His world was far beyond my ken,  
For mine was just the nursery floor.  
He came, they told me, after ten  
And never through the curtained door!  
I cannot tell you what he wore,  
I never saw his form, you know;  
And yet he gave me toys galore,  
The Santa Claus of Long Ago.

Ah, if he'd only come again  
As once he came in days of yore,  
Ere boys grew into sombre men,  
And maidens voted dolls a bore.  
The world would have no dreary roar,  
And life no dull *adagio*.  
He cometh not from yonder shore,  
The Santa Claus of Long Ago.

ENVOL.

What profits that a man deplore,  
Since earth is not a heaven below?  
He cannot come as heretofore,  
The Santa Claus of Long Ago.

## A CHRISTMAS OFFER.

MANY of the readers of THE QUEEN OF FASHION are already cudgeling their brains to think what on earth they can get that will be suitable Christmas presents for some of their friends. There is nothing that will delight the heart of a woman so much as a year's subscription to THE QUEEN OF FASHION. Just think of it! Twelve visits from the most artistic and delightful magazine ever published, and a pattern free, and all for the very moderate sum of fifty cents. What lady would not thank you from the bottom of her heart for such a gift?

We are very modest and do not like to puff our paper too much, but we feel justified in saying that any lady with fifty cents to spend for Christmas cannot do a kinder act than send THE QUEEN OF FASHION to the friend about whose Christmas gift she is now worrying.

Send fifty cents to THE QUEEN OF FASHION, 144-146 West 14th Street, New York City, and we will do the rest.

KINGS and Queens indulge in pet names as do ordinary folks. Among his Royal kinsfolk the ruler of "All the Russias" is known as "Nicky." Then, again, his mother, the Dowager Empress, always signs herself "Dagmar" to her friends and relations; the Prince and Princess of Wales call one another in private "Bertie" and "Alix"; while the Duchess of York is simply called "Toria."

WILLIE had swallowed a penny, and his mother was in a state of much alarm.

"Helen," she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor; Willie has swallowed a penny!"

The terrified and frightened boy looked up imploringly. "No, mamma," he interposed, "send for the minister."

"The minister?" asked his mother, incredulously. "Did you say the minister?"

"Yes. Because papa says our minister can get money out of anybody."



## There's Only One Way . . .

to keep your skirt edges whole, clean, and handsome, that is with the  
**S.H. & M.**  
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

**BIAS**  
**VELVETEEN**  
**SKIRT BINDINGS**

If S. H. & M. is not stamped on the back of every yard you buy from the reel, it is not the genuine.

**S. H. & M. CORD EDGE** is the latest.

If your dealer will not supply you we will.

*Samples showing labels and materials mailed free.*  
"Home Dressmaking Made Easy," a new 72-page book by Miss EMMA M. HOOPER, of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, tells in plain words how to make dresses at home without previous training; mailed for 25c.

**S. H. & M. CO., P. O. Box 699, New York City.**

The McCall Bazar Patterns are stylish and fit perfectly. This is what thousands say.

**A Brilliant Black**  
dustless, odorless and easily applied—

# Enameline

The modern ready-to-use  
**STOVE POLISH.**  
Used in seven out of ten families.  
At all dealers'.

**ORDER NOW** ... Beautiful... Holiday Presents  
Money refunded if goods are not as represented.  
HAND-PAINTED OPAL GLASS TOILET SET, consisting of 2 Cologne Bottles, Comb and Brush Tray, Hair Receiver, Pin Tray, Puff Box. Only \$2.50 for set  
A Special Offer for Gentlemen:  
OUR HANDSOMELY HAND-PAINTED OPAL GLASS TOBACCO JAR, \$1.00. (A beautiful Christmas Gift.)  
WATSON & DRESCHER, 265 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N.Y.

**FREE**  
**TO BALD HEADS,**  
We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. Address, Altenheim Med. Dispensary, Dept. V, Box 779, Cincinnati, Ohio.

**\$300.00** To Embroiderers  
IN CASH PRIZES.

Send 2c. stamp for particulars.  
Address THE BRAINARD & ARMSTRONG CO., 50 Union Street, New London, Conn.

## Scientific Dish-Washing.



MANY housekeepers spend half a lifetime at the work before they learn that there is an easy, scientific, mechanical and cleanly way to wash dishes. It is not an uncommon thing, if one can get a peep into the average kitchen during

this operation, to see a pan of water, not very warm, but very greasy, with particles of food floating on the top of it, and a pile of dishes covered with bits and scraps standing ready for a bath in this not very inviting liquid.

The scientific dish-washer either scrapes off or rinses off all loose particles from her dishes before she puts them into the water. She begins with the larger plates, putting them into the pan first, then adding them by sizes until the pan is full. Cups and other articles are placed around, then over all is poured hot soapsuds, not boiling hot, but quite as warm as the hands can be put into comfortably. The cups and saucers are, of course, the cleanest things. These are washed first, and by the time she has reached the plates that may be greasy, they are warmed through and are cleaned with much more ease than though they were suddenly put into the water and washed off. At this stage, it is a good plan to put into the water, in addition to soap, a teaspoonful of washing soda, which should be kept in a convenient vessel over the sink. It takes scarcely more than half the time to wash dishes in this way.

One good housekeeper has a dish-pan almost double the usual size. In it every dish is put—silver and all—then the hot water is poured on, a large quantity being used, and this is really an economy in time and strength, provided water is plentiful. As for greasy dish-water, good housekeepers should never have it. An abundance of hot water, good soap, a little soda, and dishes properly scraped off before beginning, are all that is required. Dish-cloths are among the neglected items in kitchen economy. As a rule, it takes good deal of nerve to touch the average dish-cloth. It should be one of the first lessons taught to the young housekeeper that her dish-cloths must be immaculate. "I never hang my dish-cloths up until they are so clean that I could use them as napkins, were it necessary," was the instruction of a noted teacher of household science. It pays to take time to put the dish-pan, kitchen sink, and cooking utensils in excellent order. If soap and soda are used, but little additional time is required, and the satisfaction resulting is ample compensation.

MISS ELLA COLLINS, daughter of a New York tailor, will be the first woman of the United States raised to a throne by marriage. She has lately become the wife of Colonel John F. Hobbs, who, under the name of Oumalea, reigns over the semi-barbarous people of the Jilka Islands, in the New Hebrides group. Colonel Hobbs was born in South Carolina, and after a wandering life, full of strange adventure, settled on one of the Jilka Islands. Since then he has become the undisputed ruler of the 1200 or more people who live there, and assumes the title of king. By the edict of the assembly which chose him, the title is to remain with him and his descendants for ever.



## The Wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub.

A New Botanical Discovery of Special Interest to Sufferers from Diseases of the Kidneys or Bladder, Rheumatism, etc.—A Blessing to Humanity.

## A Free Gift of Great Value to You.

In our last issue our readers were informed of the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub, a new botanical product, of wonderful power in curing certain diseases. The Kava-Kava Shrub, or as botanists call it, *Piper Methysticum*, grows on the banks of the Ganges river, East India, and probably was used for centuries by the natives before its extraordinary properties became known to civilization through Christian missionaries. In this respect it resembles the discovery of quinine from the Peruvian bark, made known by the Indians to the early Jesuit missionaries in South America, and by them brought to civilized man. We have previously quoted Dr. Archibald Hodgson, the great authority on these diseases in which he describes the sufferings of both Hindoos and white missionaries and soldiers on these low, marshy swamps and jungles on the Ganges. He says:

"Intense tropical heat and moisture acting upon decaying vegetation renders these low grounds on the Ganges most unhealthy districts. Jungle fevers and miasma assail the system. The Blood becomes deranged and the Urine thick and dark-colored. Life hangs in the balance. Then when all modern medical science fails, safety is found in the prompt use of Kava-Kava. A decoction of this wonderful botanical growth relieves the Kidneys, the Urine becomes clearer, the fever abates, and recovery sets in, etc."

Of all the diseases that afflict mankind. Diseases of the Kidneys are the most fatal and dangerous, and it is but natural that the discovery of the Kava-Kava Shrub—Nature's Positive Specific Cure for Diseases of the Kidneys—is welcomed as a gift to suffering humanity, and its medical compound Alkavis endorsed by the Hospitals and Physicians of Europe.

Rev. W. B. Moore, D. D., of Washington, D. C., Editor of the "*Religious World*," writes of the wonderful curative effects of Alkavis in his own case as it cured him after years of suffering from Kidney and bladder disease.

Mr. R. C. Wood, a prominent attorney of Lowell, Indiana, was cured of Rheumatism, Kidney and Bladder disease of ten years standing by Alkavis. Mr. Wood describes himself as being in constant misery, often compelled to rise ten times during the night on account of weakness of the bladder. He was treated by all his home physicians without the least benefit, and finally completely cured in a few weeks by Alkavis.

Mr. R. C. Wood, Lowell, Ind. The testimony is undoubted and really wonderful. Many others give similar evidence.

Mrs. James Young, of Kent, Ohio, writes that she had tried six doctors in vain, that she was about to give up in despair, when she found Alkavis, and was promptly cured of Kidney disease, and restored to health. Mrs. Alice Evans, of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Mary A. Layman, of Neel, West Va., twenty years a sufferer; Mrs. Sarah Vunk, Edinboro, Pa.; Mrs. L. E. Copeland, Elkhorn River, Minn.; and many other ladies join in testifying to the wonderful curative powers of Alkavis, in various forms of Kidney and allied diseases, and of other troublesome afflictions peculiar to womanhood.

The following letter from the well-known minister, Rev. A. C. Darling, of North Con-

stantia, Oswego County, New York, was written after, as he says himself, he had lost confidence in man and medicine, had no sleep or rest, and took Alkavis as a last resort:

North Constantia, Oswego Co., New York, May 20.

## CHURCH KIDNEY CURE COMPANY.

Gents:—I have been troubled with kidney and kindred diseases for sixteen years and tried all I could get without relief. Two and a half years ago I was taken with a severe attack of La Grippe which turned to pneumonia. At that time my Liver, Kidneys, Heart and Urinary Organs all combined in what seemed to me their last attack. My confidence in men and medicine had gone. My hope had vanished and all that was left to me was a dreary life and certain death. At last I heard of Alkavis and as a last resort I commenced taking it. At this time I was using the vessel as often as sixteen times in one night, without sleep or rest. In a short time to my astonishment, I could sleep all night as soundly as a baby, which I had not done in sixteen years before. What I know it has done for me, I firmly believe it will do for all who will give Alkavis a fair trial. I most gladly recommend Alkavis to all. Sincerely yours. (REV.) A. C. DARLING.

Another most remarkable cure is that of Rev. Thomas Smith, of Cobden, Illinois, who passed nearly one hundred gravel stones under two weeks' use of this great Remedy, Alkavis.

The Church Kidney Cure Company, 418 Fourth Avenue, New York City, so far are the only importers of Alkavis, and they are so anxious to prove its great value that they will send a Large Case by mail free to Every Reader of THE QUEEN OF FASHION who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Cystitis, Gravel, Female Complaints and Irregularities, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all our readers who are sufferers to send their names and address to the company and receive the Large Case by mail free. To prove its wonderful curative power it is sent to you entirely free.

## Built With His Money.

ME stood at the street corner examining with interest the stone mansion, which occupied nearly the whole quarter of the square. He stood so long that the policeman became suspicious, and walked up.

"Nice house," said the officer. "D'y'e think ye'd know it agin if ye was to pass it in the dark?"

"Yes," said the stranger. "I think I would. And it is a very nice house. It cost money, too."

"It did that," said the officer. "You guessed it first time."

"I built that house," the stranger said.

The stranger's garments were not such as would stamp him a millionaire. He wore no collar, and his coat threatened speedy disintegration.

"Wid a spade and a hoe, belike?" said the officer.

"No; with money left me by my uncle. It is not exactly as I would have designed it. I never saw it before, but—"

"You never saw it before?" interrupted the officer. "But you built it with money left you by your uncle?"

"It's all true," said the stranger. "The owner was my lawyer."



SISTER: "Why don't you marry her?"

Brother: "I'd like to, but unfortunately she has an impediment in her speech."

Sister: "What is it?"

Brother: "She can't say 'yes.'"



WASHING DAY.

The Way to Clean Silk.

**A**LWAYS when washing light-colored silk articles, such as handkerchiefs, neckties and blouses, make a lather with the best soap and boiling water, let it cool a little, then add ammonia in the proportion of half (to a whole) teaspoonful to each quart of water, according as the silk is less or more soiled.

Remove all dust with a soft brush, then plunge the silk into the lather, and shake it about well to force the water through every part. Clap it between the hands, but do not rub it, and if there should be any particularly soiled bit, lay it smooth across the palm of your hand, then soap the fingers, and rub them round and round over the place till the mark disappears. Rinse the article in clean lukewarm water to get rid of the soap, and as the color of silk is sometimes very uncertain, it is safer to give it a "bath" of white vinegar and water.

Ammonia always brightens silk and is the only alkali that should ever be used. Put into a basin a small portion of gum-arabic and with half a pint of cold water, set the basin in a saucepan of boiling water, until the gum is dissolved. Then take your silk from the water and place it between towels and clap briskly to take out the superfluous water. Dip in the gum water, and again place between towels clapping briskly. Then hang the silk in the air until nearly dry, when it may safely be ironed, by putting some thin cloth over the silk, so the iron will not touch it.

I think I must tell you about some faded, dreadful-looking old silk handkerchiefs that one of my pupils brought to practice upon. She firmly believed that good silk would be spoiled. First of all she washed the things, then she "soured" them, just as I have described to you, and when it came to the stiffening stage, she declared they were too faded ever to wear again; then I told her to bring my bottle of carmine, and also to go and make some very strong coffee. Then we divided the gum-water, adding two spoonfuls of coffee to the one half, and a few drops of carmine to the other, into which we dipped the poor, despised old rags. Well, they were ironed, and you may imagine how they looked when I tell you that for weeks after, I was continually besieged by other pupils with piles of—not only silks, but satin, velvet, feathers, and even Leghorn hats.

Silk stockings are washed in the same way as these light silk articles, and are much improved by adding to the gum-water a teaspoonful of alcohol, or of any other kind of spirits. After rinsing, the stockings should be folded within a towel and mangled. Spread a smooth clean sheet on the table, and tack the stockings to it, folded flat as when new. Double the sheet over them, and hang up to dry, then iron the stockings with the sheet next the iron, to prevent the glazing of the silk.

The cleaning of black silk is an occurrence that happens in all well-regulated families, and many a cupful of tea is put aside by careful housewives for the purpose. Now, tea is no doubt a very good wash to get the dust out, but it never makes the silk one bit brighter, nor yet does it take one day from

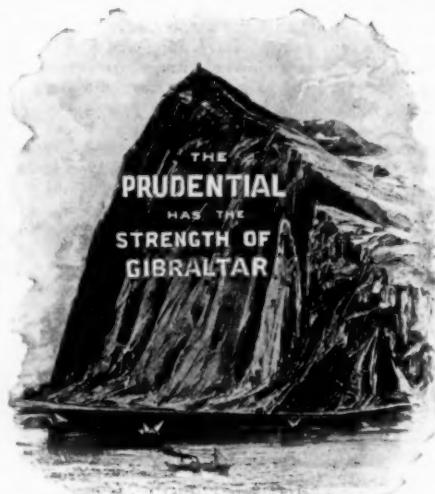
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the aged look of the silk, and these are two benefits that we all most earnestly strive to obtain. So here is a suggestion for black silk, which I trust will be useful to many. Rip the seams, and brush out the dust with a very soft brush, then spread the silk, one piece at a time, on a clean board, and sponge it up and down, and backwards and forwards, first on one side, then on the other, with a mixture consisting of six parts of water to one of ammonia, and one of strong alcohol—that is, if you take one teaspoonful each of the two last named, you must add six more of water. If you wish the silk very stiff, sponge it over finally with a weak solution of gum—a small teaspoonful dissolved in one pint of water—then hang the silk up to dry. Avoid folding it when wet, and pin it when possible by the extreme edges to save marking. Do not iron it, or you will spoil its lustre and freshness.

E. L. HOWE.

Look out for the January number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

Be Sure to Read  
**OUR GREAT PREMIUM OFFERS**

A suggestion for a Christmas present—a year's subscription to THE QUEEN OF FASHION. A free pattern with every new subscription or renewal.

DORA (shyly): "I became engaged to Mr. Atherton last night."

CORA: "Oh, you lucky girl! You are sure to have a perfectly lovely time this Winter now. You know I was engaged to him myself last year!"

**A Pink Subscription Slip** is inserted in every copy of THE QUEEN OF FASHION sent to our readers whose subscriptions have expired, and also in all sample copies sent to non-subscribers. Please use the same when sending in your remittance.

## HOLIDAY DISHES.

THE busy housewife "troubled about many things," is naturally anxious that on Christmas Day her dinner, from soup to dessert, should be a success.

The following dainty menu will be sure to be appreciated.

Tomato Soup,	
Turkey,	Cranberry Jelly,
Potato Puffs,	Stewed Onions,
Cider,	
Chicken Salad,	Salted Almonds,
	Suet Pudding,
Mince Pie,	Pumpkin Pie,
Apples,	Oranges,
Nuts,	Raisins,

POTATO PUFFS.—Prepare as for mashed potato. Make into balls as large as an egg, place on a buttered tin, brush over with a beaten egg and brown in the oven, when brown slide carefully on a platter and decorate with parsley.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Cut cold boiled chicken and celery into tiny pieces with a sharp knife and cover with the following dressing: Moisten two even tablespoonfuls of mustard with boiling water, stir smooth and beat well with three eggs; one-half cup melted butter or olive oil as preferred, one scant teaspoonful white pepper, two of salt, one cup sharp vinegar. Heat the dressing. Spread the chicken and celery on lettuce leaves and pour on the dressing.

SALTED ALMONDS.—Blanch the hard shell Jordan almonds by throwing boiling water over them, and then, after they have stood two minutes, putting them in cold water and rubbing the brown skin off with the hand or a rough little cloth. When the almonds are all blanched and dried with a cloth, measure them. Sprinkle a tablespoonful of olive oil or melted butter over every cupful of nuts. Let them stand two hours. Sprinkle a tablespoonful of salt over each cupful, mixing it thoroughly with a spoon. Spread them out on a bright tin biscuit pan, and place them in a quick oven, where they will turn a delicate brown, and become crisp and tender in from 10 to 15 minutes. They should be watched constantly, and stirred often, as they scorch quickly. After I take them from the oven, I spread them on blotting paper, so as to have the oil absorbed. They are much better if let to stand a day or two before they are to be used.—*Effie Summers Gompf.*

## SUET PUDDING.

One cup of raisins seeded and chopped; 1 cup of suet chopped;  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of molasses, (New Orleans is best.);  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of sweet milk;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon of soda in the milk; 2 cups of

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## THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

HAIR ON THE FACE, NECK, ARMS OR ANY PART OF THE PERSON  
QUICKLY DISSOLVED AND REMOVED WITH THE NEW SOLUTION

## ÷ MODENE ÷

AND THE GROWTH FOREVER DESTROYED WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST INJURY OR DISCOLORATION OF THE MOST DELICATE SKIN.

Discovered by Accident.—In Compounding, an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We purchased the new discovery and named it MODENE. It is perfectly pure, free from all injurious substances, and so simple any one can use it. It acts mildly but surely, and you will be surprised and delighted with the results. Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears and no remembrance whatever to any other preparation ever used for a like purpose, and no scientific discovery can match such wonder. IT CAN NOT FAIL. If the growth be light, one application will remove it permanently; the heavy growth such as the beard or hair on moustache may require two or more applications before all the roots are destroyed, although all hair will be removed at each application, and without slightest injury or unpleasant feeling when applied or ever afterward. MODENE SUPERCEDES ELECTROLYSES.

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Gentlemen who do not appreciate nature's gift of a beard, will find a priceless boon in Modene, which does away with shaving. It dissolves and destroys the life principle of the hair, thereby rendering its future growth an utter impossibility, and is guaranteed to be as harmless as water to the skin. Young persons who find an embarrassing growth of hair coming, should use Modene to destroy its growth. Modene sent by mail, in safety mailing cases, postage paid, (securely sealed from observation) on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle. Send money by letter, with your full address written plainly. Correspondence sacredly private. Please stamp received the same as cash. (ALWAYS MENTION YOUR COUNTY AND THIS PAPER.) Cut this advertisement out.

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flour;  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful of cinnamon, ground;  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful of cloves, ground;  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful of nutmeg. Steam 3 hours. Serve with sauce made as follows:

One cup sugar, (brown); 1 tablespoon of butter; 1 teaspoon of flour. Beat together until like cream, then add 1 cup of boiling water and cook till clear, flavor with nutmeg, or any flavoring preferred.

*Mrs. J. N. Watson.*

Advertisements in THE QUEEN OF FASHION should be read and answered by all.



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Thirty excellent pieces for women's voices, skillfully arranged by the eminent compiler, W. O. PERKINS, Mus. Doc. Price, \$1.00, Postpaid.

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### PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

#### Simple Remedies for Headaches.



**A**MONG all the minor ills that flesh is heir to, headache, if we may indeed call that a minor ill, is one of the most common,

especially among women, who suffer very largely from what are called nervous headaches, brought on most frequently from a foolish habit of allowing too long an interval to elapse between taking food, and then, perhaps, instead of taking a proper meal, contenting themselves with a cup of tea and bread and butter. Of course, headaches arise from other causes, such as pain, excitement, anxiety, or over-fatigue. When one of these headaches is coming on, it is better to go and lie down for half an hour or an hour; the perfect rest will often cure it, and the sufferer be able to resume her usual occupations with brightness and energy, instead of feeling utterly miserable and unfit for anything, either work or amusement.

The most common cause of headache is defective eyesight. If a child, for instance, is perpetually complaining of headache without any apparent cause, as far as can be seen, it is as well to take him to an oculist and have the eyes properly examined, so that it may be clearly ascertained whether there is anything wrong or not, and, if there is any defect, whether it may be one of short-sightedness or long-sightedness. Whichever it may be, it is the strain upon the muscle of the eye that communicates itself to the nerves of the forehead, and produces headache. If anything wrong with the eyes is detected by the oculist, he will generally order glasses; but it must be borne well in mind that glasses should never be worn unless ordered by an oculist, for this reason, that if the glasses are not exactly suited to the particular defect that requires a remedy, they do infinitely more harm than wearing no glasses at all.

Neuralgic headaches are most frequently felt across the forehead. They are sometimes felt at the back of the head; and still more frequently they arise from a bad tooth, which affects the nerves on the sides of the face and produces what is called face-ache. Again, these headaches appear to start from the ear, and are felt all over the sides of the head.

Local applications will give great relief, if the pain is in the forehead, it will be often relieved by placing a mustard-leaf for twenty minutes on the nape of the neck, or at the side of the eye just over the temple. A very simple homely remedy for a bad face-ache

arising from a tooth, is to cut a piece of brown paper the size of the cheek, place it in a saucer, and soak it in ordinary vinegar, then sprinkle it thickly with black pepper, and place it over the painful spot; over this place a piece of cotton wool, and secure the whole firmly with a flannel bandage. This should be kept on until the vinegar has all evaporated and the paper become dry, when it should be renewed, and so on until the pain is relieved.

The counter irritation, set up by the extreme heat produced by the vinegar and pepper on the brown paper, unless the ache is a very obstinate one, soon relieves the pain, and the heat appears to have a soporific effect on the patient, making him drowsy and inclined to sleep. After the plaster has been removed the skin is very tender, and there will be, for a short time, a greater susceptibility to take cold, therefore precautions must be taken to avoid thus catching cold by keeping a piece of cotton wool in the ear on the side most affected, and also for a short time a piece of wool on the side of the face.

One particular form of neuralgia seems to take exactly half of the head or face, commencing with little specks dancing before the eyes, and going on to violent sickness, accompanied with a great sensation of pressure. This form of headache differs from that produced by biliousness or derangement of the digestive organs, inasmuch as the pain and discomfort is not relieved by vomiting.

Hot water applications will frequently relieve these especial kind of attacks. Take a square of flannel, place it on a towel in a basin, taking care to keep the ends of the towel well outside the basin, then pour boiling water over the flannel. Take hold of the dry ends of the towel, and wring it tightly until the flannel has no water left in it. Place this over the seat of pain, then immediately take another piece of flannel. Wring it out in the same manner. By the time this has been done the first piece applied will have got cold, and it must be replaced by the fresh flannel. This process must be continued without ceasing for one moment until the pain is relieved. In a very few minutes it will be felt that the pain is much better, if not altogether gone. I have known the most obstinate pain yield to this form of treatment when nothing else has had any effect whatever; and, although it is much pleasanter and easier if a friend is at hand who will undertake to do it for the sufferer, it is quite easy to do it for oneself, if such a friend is not at hand. The object of using the towel for wringing out the flannel is obvious. The application requires to be as hot as possible, and it is quite out of the question to touch it at all with the hands when so boiling hot; but by placing it in a towel, taking care not to wet the hands, the difficulty is solved, as by twisting the towel the flannel is wrung

quite as dry as if the hands had been used directly, and there is no danger of scalding the hands; while the flannel can be wrung out so quickly that there is no time for any of the heat to evaporate. Hot rooms and great anxiety often bring on this particular kind of headache.

Too little or too much blood in the brain will both give rise to headache. When arising from any deficiency of blood in the brain, it may be recognized by the ache being on the top of the head by constant dizziness, and by noises in the ears. Slight stimulants are the best cures, such as strong tea or coffee, hot soup, anything in short which will really increase the circulation. People who suffer in this way should always sleep with their heads low.

The opposite state is when the head is too full of blood, the face becomes flushed, the temples throb, strong light or much noise produces a most excruciating pain. It is what one would call a splitting headache, and is felt all over the head. It is brought on in those who have too much blood, by worry, by too much study, by irregular or too rich living, and by gout; and people who suffer in this way require to be very careful of their diet, as they are often afflicted by palpitation and indigestion. Meat once a day will be quite sufficient. Mustard foot-baths, sitting with the feet in the water for a quarter of an hour, will be found to give great relief.

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DID YOU KNOW?

**T**HAT it is a singular fact that locomotives destined for exceedingly fast runs require training, as do race-horses. The locomotive built for speed is first put to work on some small branch line, with light trucks, until it becomes accustomed to running, and all the parts are brought down to their proper bearings. Having undergone this period of probation, it is taken on to more important portions of the road, and gradually worked up by increasing speed until it is given its place on the line of the great flyers. To train a locomotive takes about two months.

EXPERTS say that in its deepest parts the ocean's waters are so dense that a sunken ironclad would never reach the bottom.

A SCIENTIST recommends that every life-boat carried by ships should be provided with a bottle of citric acid, which precipitates chloride of sodium, and converts sea water into a palatable drink.

AMONG the things that furnish occupation for the eyes and minds of transatlantic voyagers are the house flies which accompany the great steamships from one side of the ocean to the other. In fine, sunshiny weather, the flies buzz cheerfully about sheltered places on the decks, and when the wind blows high, they take refuge in the cabins and saloons. The flies often remain with the ship while in port, and return with her on her next trip, thus crossing the ocean several times in succession, and perhaps spending the entire season at sea.

**A**N AUTOMATIC SAVINGS-BANK. — The automatic machine idea has been turned to new account in Italy. Put a coin in the slot, take out a receipt, and the thing is done. The working-man's "honest penny" is "banked" without the trouble of going to a savings-bank or the post-office. When a sufficient number of receipts have been collected, they can be exchanged for an acknowledgment of the regular savings bank. Interest at 4 per cent., is paid on deposits, and the depositors are entitled to a share of the profits derived from the bank's operations.

WHEN a Russian family moves from one house to another, it is customary to rake all the fire from the hearth of the old domicile and carry it in a closed pot to the new residence.

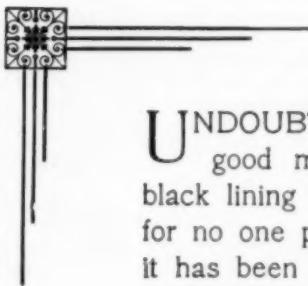
THE experiment, which has been tried in New York, of mounting policemen on wheels has turned out very satisfactorily. The bicycle police have rendered most efficient service in the pursuit of wheelmen who violate city ordinances and in the catching of runaways and criminals.

THE bridal wreath is usually formed in Germany of myrtle branches; in France and England, of orange-blossoms; in Italy and French Switzerland, of white roses; in Spain, of red roses and pinks; in the islands of Greece, of vine leaves; in Bohemia, of rosemary; in German Switzerland, of a crown of artificial flowers.

## Embroidery Patterns

### AND MATERIALS.

Illustrations and prices of latest novelties free.  
Cunning & Co., 26 E. 4th St., Cincinnati, O.



UNDOUBTEDLY every lady uses a good many yards of so-called fast black lining every year, and really asks for no one particular dye, as in the past it has been her experience that they all crock to some extent.

## "NUBIAN"

Fast Black Linings, for waist and skirt, **will not crock.** Satisfy yourself by a trial, and tell your friends the result. It will help us. Every yard guaranteed.

Look for this on every yard of the Selvage!

*Nubian Fast Black*

At Leading Dry Goods Stores.

### Weather Hints.

**A** RAINBOW in the morning is the shepherd's warning.

When wrens are seen in Winter, expect plenty of snow.

Nests of hornets hung near the ground mean cold weather.

When rain comes from the west, it will not continue long.

Chipmunks that disappear early are sure signs of cold and extremely ugly weather.

Blackbirds flocking together in the Fall, indicate a cold spell of weather.

When the leaves of the trees curl, with the wind from the south, it indicates rain.

When the birds and badgers are fat in October, a very cold Winter may be looked for.

An unusually clear atmosphere, when distant objects may be easily seen, means rain.

If the crows fly south, cold weather will follow; if north, a warm spell may be expected.

Turkeys perching on trees and refusing to descend, indicate that snow will shortly fall.

If October brings heavy frosts and winds the following January and February will be mild.

If cattle leave off feeding and chase each other around the field you may safely expect rain.

If All Saint's Day will bring out the Winter, Saint Martin's Day will bring out the Indian Summer.

If golden-rod blossoms early you will need heavy clothes, for bitter cold weather will prevail.

If spiders spin the filaments of their webs long, the weather will be serene for ten or twelve days.

Gnats flying in compact bodies in the beams of the setting sun indicate fine weather.

**FREE** trial in your home. Cut this out and send for catalogue. High Arm Oxford Sewing Machine \$20.00-\$25.00. World's Fair medal awarded. FULL SET ATTACHMENTS. TEN YEAR GUARANTEE. SILVER TEA SET GIVEN AWAY. ADDRESS OXFORD HOME CO., 500 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

### How He Heard Jenny Lind.

**A**VETERAN musician, who recently died in Philadelphia, used to tell a good story of how he heard Jenny Lind. "I was then," he said, "a clerk in a large music-publishing house on Chestnut Street. One day a well-dressed, quiet little woman entered the store, and asked me to show her some music of a classical nature. We struck up quite a conversation, in the course of which I asked her if she had heard the great Jenny Lind, who was then the talk of the town. She laughed, and said, 'Oh, yes, I have heard her! Have you?' I told her that I had not had that pleasure, and that I had very little prospect of hearing her, the price of admission was so high. She laughed again, and then handed me a song she had picked out, and asked me to play the accompaniment for her while she tried it. She sang so beautifully that I played like one in a dream. When she had finished, she thanked me, and, with a rare smile, said, 'You cannot say now that you have never heard Jenny Lind.' She thanked me again, and left me quite dumbfounded."

A CERTAIN amount of opposition is a great help to a man. Kites rise *against* and not *with* the wind. Even a head-wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage anywhere in a dead calm.

THE one great passion of the Japanese is hot-water bathing, and no country in the world can rival Japan in hot springs.

The Fall and Winter number of **THE BAZAR DRESSMAKER**, contains illustrations of every pattern published by **THE McCALL COMPANY**—over 500 different designs all cut in various sizes. It is a large handsome 76 page catalogue, size 11 1/2 x 16 1/2, with handsome cover. Price, including postage, 25 cents. Absolutely indispensable to dressmakers and all ladies who do their own sewing.

## Holiday Gifts In Silver and Gold

Order early to insure prompt delivery



Ladies' Side Garters, Mounting Sterling Silver, Silk Elastic in Colors, Black, Light Blue and Yellow, \$3.00



Diamond Centre, 14-k. Gold Brooch, \$7.50  
With Pearl Centre, \$4.50



Exact Size  
14-k. Gold Ball Link Sleeve Buttons, Silver, 50c.

SEND for our Fall Catalogue, NOW, containing hundreds of illustrations of the latest productions in Jewelry, Silver Novelties, Clothing, Dining, Dressing, etc. It will save you hours of hesitation in selecting a gift.

**J. H. JOHNSTON & CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1844  
17 Union Square, New York

## OLD GOLD

Jewelry and silverware, worn or passé accumulates in every household. We will purchase yours for its intrinsic or melting value (we assay monthly), or will credit you on account in exchange for more serviceable articles

Send by registered mail or express.

Send for Catalogue of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware.

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17 Union Square, New York.



The New Departure Bell Co., Bristol, Conn., U.S.A.

## LADIES

and want all to have same opportunity. The work is very pleasant and will easily pay \$18 weekly. This is no deception. I want no money and will gladly send full particulars to all sending a stamp. Miss M. E. Stebbins, Lawrence, Mich.

### Novel Christmas Gifts.

Continued from Page 112.

Another style of frame is easier to make and will not be found at all difficult, especially if one can paint a little. For this sort, buy heavy watercolor cards with rough irregular edges—the more ragged the better—and also a sheet heavy enough to be used for the backs of the frames, and for the supports. In the centre of each card draw accurately a form large enough to show the photograph nicely, and cut out with a sharp knife. A number of these cards, decorated with the same flowers and fastened with a harmonizing ribbon, make a pretty addition to any room. In gluing on the backs of these frames, leave the tops open, so that the photographs may be slipped into place. If wished to stand, supports must be added.



A PRETTY ORNAMENT.

as much turpentine as is needed to make it flow. The markings must not be at all formal, so this part of the work is within the power of every worker, be she artist or not.

Cover the hexagonal pieces of card with some silk, and sew together round the edges the petals already placed. Now warm the thumb and finger slightly and curve back the free part at the upper edge of each of these outer petals to do away with the formal and unflower like shape that they have at present. If needed,

to keep them quite firm, a set of stitches may be made nearly at the base of the tulip, taken across from petal to petal, which will be hidden by the ribbon ruche. Gather the ribbon which should be soft in quality and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide just an inch from one edge so as not to be quite in the middle. Fold the ribbon along the line of gathering and sew the ruche to the edge of the cardboard base of the flower, so that the wider space beyond the gathering is outermost. Let this ruche be rather full, when it will have a very mossy appearance.

A very pretty ornament in the shape of a fan photo frame is represented in our first illustration on this page. It can be made of water color paper or

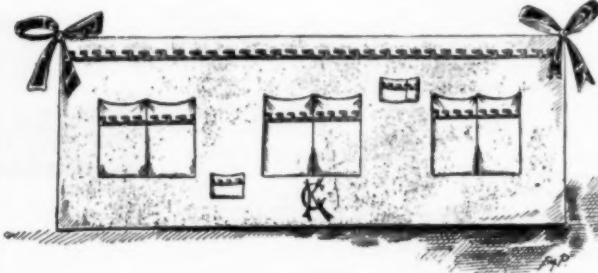
covered with silk or linen in the same manner as the other frames just described.

The shoe pocket has the added merit of being extremely useful as well as ornamental. Get a piece of cardboard forty-two inches long and 17 inches wide, and cover with fine denim. Now make three pockets, each large enough to hold a pair of boots or shoes, and stitch them firmly on—one in the middle and one on each side, about seven inches from the edge; sew each pocket down the middle on to the back. Make a smaller pocket on each side to hold polish, etc.

The knitted jacket is made entirely in plain knitting and in one piece.

Cast on 50 stitches, upon these knit 200 rows, then cast on 50 more stitches, and on these 100 stitches work 170 rows. Cast off 50 stitches, on the same side as the last 50 were cast on, and on the remaining 50 work 200 rows, and cast off altogether. Make up by sewing the 50 stitches first cast on, to those added on the 200th row. This forms the armhole, and must be repeated on the other side. Sew a piece of worsted braid on the inside edge of each front, on one side

put 5 or 6 buttons, and on the other side, work loops in wool for the button-holes. A reference to the diagram, will show the exact shape of the piece of knitting before it is joined.



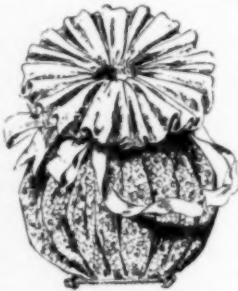
SHOE POCKET.

The favorite four leaved shamrock shape is very pretty for doilies, as it answers every purpose of round or square mats. The handsome pattern shown in our illustration, measures three inches square, and is made of fine white linen, embroidered with green silk.

The tulip pincushion is the latest development of the floral pincushion, and, when bright materials are chosen, it may be made a gay little article indeed. The flowers themselves are of many colors, but for the pincushion a brilliant shade of red or else yellow silk or satin is most successful. The pincushion proper requires a cover of yellow silk, and a length of olive green ribbon should be procured for the ruche. Get some pieces of card—old postal cards answer admirably

and cut six pieces for the petals of the flower. These pieces are flat at base,  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch wide, and then widen out in pear-shape, being  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide near the top, and  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches deep from top to base; the tip being slightly indent-

ed in heart-shape. Cut six pieces of the same shape and size of firm white paper, then two pieces of card in hexagon shape, measuring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches across, for the bottom of the flower. Cover all the petals with red satin, then sew them together in pairs—a piece of paper and a piece of card, the former being considered as the inner part of the section. Edge each division with some crinkled gold thread, using two strands together; then draw a "splashy" indication of the veins of the petal on the outside of three of the six sections with gold paint. This must be mixed only with



ANOTHER BAG.

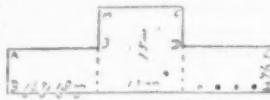
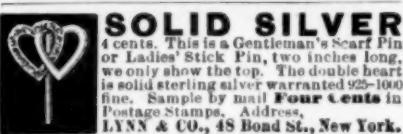


DIAGRAM OF JACKET.

## HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Will restore gray hair to its youthful color and beauty—will thicken the growth of the hair—will prevent baldness, cure dandruff, and all scalp diseases. A fine dressing. The best hair restorer made.

R. P. Hall & Co., Props., Nashua, N. H.  
Sold by all Druggists.



**Embroidery Silk**

**HALF PRICE.**  
**\$1 worth for 40c**

Ounce package Waste Silk (assorted colors) sent postpaid for 40 cents. All good silk and good colors. 100 crazy stitches in each package. With an order for 5 ounces we give one extra ounce FREE.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG SILK CO.,  
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WASTE EMBROIDERY SILK  
VARIOUS SHADES, 100 LEAVES  
PUT UP IN THE  
BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.  
New London, Conn.  
OUNCE PHOKACE  
GOD SILK—GOOD COLORS  
One-half oz. package  
25 cts.

## AT LAST WE HAVE IT. GOOD COOKING.

THE LONG SOUGHT FOR AND  
NEVER BEFORE FOUND . . .

Good Housekeeping for November will print the first installment of a New and Novel Series of Papers, under the Title of

### JILL'S COOKING, And How Jack Tried to Eat It.

—BY—  
MRS. E. C. GARDNER.

And the Author of "Model Homes for Model Housekeeping," The House that Jill Built, "Etc."

Being the experience of the Woman who Cooked and Went to Market and the Man who Ate and Paid the Bills—worthy the attention of every home dweller in Christendom.

The November number of Good Housekeeping will also spread a Home Thanksgiving Table, with Desserts of various Thanksgiving Dainties, in verse and prose, of pleasing and appetizing flavors.

On all new subscriptions for 1897, we will send Thanksgiving and Christmas numbers free of charge.

**\$2.00 a year; 20 cents a month.**

CLARK W. BRYAN CO., Publishers.  
Springfield, Mass.



FOR cleaning tinware, there is nothing better than dry flour applied with a newspaper. First wash the tin in hot soap-suds, wipe thoroughly dry, and then scour with flour and well crumpled newspaper.

Before using new tins, fill with boiling water and let stand on the back of the range for a while. Scouring them very often with whitening or ashes wears them out. If properly taken care of, washed in suds and thoroughly dried, they will not need scouring.

To Wash Brushes for the Hair.—Hair brushes, however dirty, may be washed and kept good for years, without loss or stiffness, by putting a small handful of soda into a pint jug of boiling water. When the soda is melted, put in the brush and stir it about till clean. Rinse it in cold water, and dry in the sun or by the fire. The quicker it dries, the harder the bristles will be.

A glass of warm milk, taken at bedtime, often proves a remedy for sleeplessness.

To Keep Glue.—Add a little nitric acid to the glue when made, and bottle. It will then keep good a long time.

If the hands are stained after cutting up vegetables, take a raw potato, cut it in half, and with it rub them before washing them.

To Get Rid of Rats.—Wet a rag in a strong solution of cayenne pepper, and stuff into any hole where rats or mice are supposed to be. Cover the hole with mortar or wood, and no rat or mouse will attempt to gnaw through that rag or get near the pantry.

Home-made lard for family use may be preserved by filling two quart jugs with the hot lard (strained) and sealed as for fruit. Store in a cool, dark cellar. Lard preserved in this way will be pure and sweet, and entirely devoid of the rancid taste common to lard kept on hand for a long time.

A tin cup filled with vinegar and placed on the back of the stove will prevent the smell of cooking getting over the house.

Brooms put into boiling water once a week and then plunged into cold water will become tough and durable, lasting twice as long as those not treated thus, will sweep better, and will not cut the carpet.

To remove ink-stains from table-linen pour fresh milk upon it till the stain is quite out, but if this was not done and the ink has dried, boil some milk in a saucepan, dip the stained linen into the milk, and keep dabbing it till it comes out. Another plan is to cover the stain with salt and place a slice of lemon on it, and leave it for a few hours. This will not destroy the fibre of the linen, as salt-of-lemon does.

### The Blue Wrapper.

DO NOT forget that when you receive your QUEEN OF FASHION in a blue wrapper, it means that your subscription expires with that issue and that we hope you will renew it promptly.

FILL YOUR TEETH Dr. Truman's Crystalline STOPP PAIN & DECAY, Lasts a Lifetime. Circular FREE. R. J. TRUMAN, BATHURST, N. Y.

### DON'T BE POOR THIS WINTER.

Dear Editor: In these hard times you readers of failures may like a change and learn of a new way any industrious person can make money. I am selling a \$5 Vapor Bath Cabinet to families and Physicians. It is a new thing and everybody buys. The first day I sold 4, profit \$10. In 3 weeks I made \$123 right around home. It's the greatest money maker I ever saw. Furnished Turkish and Vapor Baths at home. Prevents disease, cures Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Malaria and all Blood, Skin, Nerve and Kidney Troubles. Customers delighted. I hope others will write. D. World Mfg. Co., Columbus, O. for agency and free book and profit by my success. J. B.

### A Series of Books On the Latest Embroidery

No. 1. Our Jewel Book gives illustrations and instructions for the popular Jewel Embroidery.

No. 2. Our Delft Book reproduces the old Delft designs with full instructions.

No. 3. Our Rose Book gives latest and best flower designs, particularly Roses.

No. 4. Our Bohemian Glass Book shows the latest thing in Embroidery; also some 36-inch Tea Cloths.

ILLUSTRATIONS IN ALL THE BOOKS WITH FULL DIRECTIONS FOR WORKING, COST OF LINEN, QUANTITY AND SHADES OF SILK REQUIRED.

We Will Send any one of these books for 6c, or the whole series for 15c, in stamps.

ADDRESS  
The Brainerd & Armstrong Silk Co.  
50 Union St., New London, Conn.



**HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS**

**NOTICE**  
NAME THUS  
*Edward Hartshorn* ON LABEL  
AND GET THE GENUINE  
**HARTSHORN**

**CREATES A PERFECT COMPLEXION**  
Mrs. Graham's Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream  
cleanses, whitens, refines and beautifies.  
Sample and book "How to Be Beautiful" 10c.  
Lady agents wanted everywhere.  
Mrs Gervaise Graham, 1250 Michigan Avenue, Chicago

**SPONGIA FOR WOMAN'S WEAR,**  
30c. dozen.  
**ABSORBENT**  
For sale at all Dry Goods Stores.

Sent by mail on receipt of price. Samples 5c.  
**THE ANTISEPTIC FIBRE CO.,**  
1261 ATLANTIC AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**LADIES**  
We number among our representatives a vast number that make big money working for us. Apply immediately. Kindly investigate particular friends and if you desire a **Souvenir** we will mail a valuable sample of our goods in **Solid Silver** upon receipt of three cent stamp for postage etc. Address Standard Silver Ware Co., Boston, Mass.

### Another Smart Woman.

My husband is poor but proud and he does not want me to work; as I have nothing to do I get restless, and after reading in your paper Mrs. Russell's experience selling self-heating flatirons I concluded I would try it. I wrote to J. F. Casey & Co., St. Louis, Mo., and they treated me so nicely that I felt very much encouraged. As soon as I got my sample iron I started out and sold 8 irons the first day, clearing \$12. I have not sold less than eight any day since, and one day I sold 17. I now have \$225 clear money, and my husband does not know I have been working, but I am afraid he will be mad when I tell him. Have I done right or should I quit work and leave him to struggle alone?

**AN ANXIOUS WIFE.**  
You are doing just right, your husband should be proud of you, go right ahead and show the world what an energetic woman can do. That self-heating iron must be a wonderful seller, as we hear of so many that are succeeding selling it.

## THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

DEC., 1896.

## Two Christmas Days.

*Continued from page 121.*

went on valiantly. "And even if Mother likes you better than her other children, it is a shame to make the favoritism so plain that it's a matter of open comment among our friends."

"What are you saying, Maudie?" Mrs. Blair cried, in a shocked tone.

"The truth, I'm afraid," answered Maudie, without hesitation.

"If Margot really wants a new frock, which seems most absurd," said Ethelwyn, after looking at Gwen for a moment, "Gwen and I will give her our pale blue dresses; they will make her a beauty."

"How very generous of you!" laughed Maudie. "You have both taken more than the bloom off them. What a Yorkshire gift! Ethelwyn's has mud-marks all round the bottom of the skirt, and if I mistake not, Gwen tore hers badly at tennis the other day."

"I don't want to hear the subject discussed any further," put in the mother, at this point. "I am afraid, Maudie, that I have considered you older girls a little too much. That I can care less for Margot than for any of you is manifestly absurd, and the mere suggestion of such a thing has hurt me very much. In future, Margot shall have the same dress allowance and privileges as the rest of you, and when once she is out, remember you must take everything strictly in turn."

"How detestable!" said Ethelwyn crossly.

"Simply disgusting," returned Gwen.

"Mother, you are a dear!" Maudie cried, and danced out of the room, full of glee at the unlooked-for success of her scheme.

So Margot Blair found herschool-girl days at an end and herself accorded all the privileges of a come-out young lady. When the at-home day came round again, she and Maudie agreed to share the responsibilities between them, and then Margot found that she had no more "young Brown" to put up with, and really enjoyed herself immensely.

And about a week after this, something very unlooked-for happened, for Mrs. Blair received a letter. Now, I do not mean to imply that Mrs. Blair was not in the habit of receiving letters, but this was an out-of-the-common letter and served to set the entire family completely by the ears. For it was from a very old friend of many years, as follows:

"My dear Mary. It is many years since I last had the pleasure of hearing from you, and as I chanced to hear of your address a few days ago from a friend, I thought I would write to you and see if you had forgotten me.

"I am as you perceive still alive, but in the enjoyment of very indifferent health. I suffer a good deal from rheumatic gout, which is a very wearing and painful complaint, and which I sincerely trust you will never have. I have left my own house and come to live here—('She dates from Ramsgate,' Mrs. Blair interpolated)—where I have a nice house and see such people as find me out—chiefly, I fancy, with a view to my last will and testament."

"Horrid old thing," said Gwen, with a sniff.

Mrs. Blair went on reading. "One of my reasons for writing to you is to remind you that I have a sort of an idea that one of your children is my god-child. If she is a nice girl and not gushing and giddy, I would like her to come to me for a short visit, say from Monday to Saturday. If I like her, I can keep her longer, but I am too delicate now to put up with people, particularly young

people, who do not adapt themselves to my ways and peculiarities.

"I should like to have your answer by return of post, if you are at home, and do pray let the young lady come on Monday next without fail; don't on any account let her get anything extra for the occasion, and if my god-child is not the most sensible of your girls, send me the one that is.

"Your old friend, Margaret Crofton-Chubb."

"Well, I do call that a most impudent epistle," exclaimed Ethelwyn, in disgusted accents.

"Mrs. Crofton-Chubb was always very eccentric," her mother returned, "A most eccentric woman. I have not heard anything of her for years and quite thought that she had forgotten all about us. She was really more your father's friend than mine. She used," she added reflectively, "to be a very rich woman."

"And which of us is her god-child?" Maudie inquired.

"Margot. That was why she was called Margot. Mrs. Crofton-Chubb thought it such a pretty form of the name, 'Margaret.'"

"Then will Margot have to go?" Gwen asked.

"I really think it would be as well," the mother answered. "It might mean a nice little legacy. And I daresay the poor old lady is dull and lonely, though it is true she has many relations."

"Then, do you want me to go, Mother?" Margot asked.

"I wish you to do just as you please about it," Mrs. Blair replied. "I think it would be very kind if you were to go."

"Oh, of course you must go, Margot," put in Gwen imperiously. Gwen was anxious on the subject, for during the following week they were invited to a ball, and it was in the natural course of events, her turn to stay at home.

"Yes, I'll go," said Margot; "I dare-say I shall get on very well with her."

"And you'll remember, Margot, that Mrs. Crofton-Chubb is an old lady and has old-fashioned ideas about most things."

"Yes, don't be too clever, Margot," laughed Gwen, "she might think the Brown episode most unmaidenly and even immodest."

So Margot Blair on the Monday following the receipt of the invitation, left her mother's house to pay her visit to a total stranger.

Mrs. Blair and Maudie went to the station and saw her off. "You will be sure to get something to eat in London," Mrs. Blair said anxiously just before the train started.

"Oh, yes, mother," Margot replied.

"And remember that you must on no account speak to any one; you cannot be too careful," Mrs. Blair continued, still anxious.

"Oh, yes; but don't worry about me. Think of little Brown whenever you feel inclined to fidget."

"And you'll send us a wire?"

"Yes, yes," laughing outright at the look in her mother's face.

"It occurred to Mrs. Blair for the very first time in her life as the train began to move out of the station, that Margot was growing handsome—yes, positively handsome. She half gave expression to her thoughts. "How well she looks to-day," she remarked to Maudie.

"Margot will be a very handsome woman. I always said so," returned Maudie without hesitation.

And in due course they received a wire to say that the child had arrived safely at her destination. This was followed by a letter which told them that Mrs. Crofton-Chubb had received her very kindly, and that she

## MENNEN'S BORATED TALCUM

## TOILET POWDER

Approved by highest medical authorities as Perfect Sanator. Toilet Preparation for infants and adults. Positively relieves Prickly Heat, Neural Rash, Chafed Skin, Sunburn, etc. Removes Blotches, Pimples and Tan, makes the skin smooth and healthy. Take no substitute. Delightful after shaving. Decorated Tin Box. Sprinkler Top. Sold by Druggists or mailed for 25 cents. (Name this paper). Sample **FREE**. Gerhard Mennen Co., Newark, N. J.

"PA, what is your 'busy day'?"  
"Well, happy urchin, it is when I stay at home to rest, and your mother gets me to do a few little odd jobs around the house."

## WIDE AWAKE BOYS

can get some pocket money by taking the agency for

## Texas Siftings.

A few minutes work every Saturday will provide a good supply of pocket money for the next week. One boy wanted in every town in the U. S. and Canada. No capital required. For further particulars send a letter or postal to

TEXAS SIFTINGS, New York.

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We sell the best Wheels at the lowest prices, also a 1000 other useful articles including Scales, Safety Mills, Sewing Machines, Wagons, Horses, Saddles, Blacksmith Farm & Carpenters Tools, Engines, Rollers, Lathes, Stoves, Wire Fence, Guns, Planes Organs, Watches, Cash Drawers, Letter Presses, Trucks Etc. Work for Agents. Catalogue free. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago.

**FAT FOLKS** reduced, 15 lbs. a month; any one can make remedy at home. Miss M. Ainsley, Supply, Ark., says, "I lost 43 lbs. and feel splendid." No starving. No sickness. Particulars sealed) ac. HALL & CO., "C. R., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

## OPIUM HABIT DRUNKENNESS

Cured. DR. J. L. STEPHENS, LEBANON, OHIO.

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Your Children cured of Enuresis. Sample free. Dr. F. E. MAY, Box B, Arrowsmith, Ill.

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Dialogues, Speakers for School, Club and Parlor. Catalogue free. T. Denison, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

## DEAFNESS

and Head Noises relieved by using Wilson's Common Sense Ear Drums. New scientific invention; different from all other devices. They are safe, simple, comfortable and invisible. Ear drums in the world. Helps where medical skill fails. No wire or string attachment. Write for pamphlet.

WILSON EAR DRUM CO., 163 Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky. 112 Broadway. (Room 109) New York.

## A Comfortable Home

before the furnaces are going, or when a brisk wind drives the furnace heat all to one side of the house, may be attained by the use of a

## New Rochester Heater

Portable, Odorless, Unbreakable. The one shown (No. 20) sent anywhere, securely packed, on receipt of \$6. (Price does not include delivery.) A smaller size, but large enough to heat a room 10x12, \$4, and a dozen other styles to select from. 96 page Art Catalogue free. Liberal discount. Address Dept. Q. F. The Rochester Lamp Co.

No. 20  
NEW ROCHESTER HEATER  
42 Park Pl. and 57 Barclay St., N. Y.



**MENLYPTOL**

Endorsed by the Medical Profession.  
Gives immediate relief in the treatment of

**COLD IN THE HEAD,**  
**CATARRH, HAY FEVER,**  
**ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,**  
in fact, all diseases of the respiratory organs. A powerful antiseptic, destroying all germs and microbes.

**PRICE 10 CENTS.**

It Clears the Head — ←

→ It Strengthens the Voice.

**DIRECTIONS.** Remove the stopper and place the bottom or nasal piece to the nostril and draw a long, deep breath. For Throat and Lung trouble inhale through the mouth.

It is not necessary to keep it corked, as it can be carried in the pocket, open, for months without losing its strength.

**TESTIMONIALS.**

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.  
Menlyptol has given me more relief from my catarrh than any remedy I have ever used.

F. T. WOODINGTON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.  
I had severe cold in the head. Your Menlyptol gave me instant relief.

COALPORT, Pa.  
Menlyptol has cured me of hay fever, and I will always keep it by me to use in case of obstructed breathing.

MARY B. NEVLING.

Each bottle will last for months and cure or relieve all these kinds of sickness in a family. Agents sell them readily at 10 cents. We will furnish them at 55 cents per half dozen, delivered free, or will send one dozen for a club of three subscribers at 50 cents each, or four for one subscriber at 50 cents each.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 West 14th St., N. Y.

**Pratt's Chart of Chords for the Piano.**

A Quick Method of Learning to Play the Piano Without a Teacher.



Intended for those who have not the time to take lessons. A complete self-instructor, enabling anyone to play the piano or organ at sight. This chart is the practical result of years of study by CHARLES E. PRATT, the noted American composer and musician.

With this chart anyone can become an expert pianist, playing accompaniments to the most difficult songs at sight, as well as dance music, marches, etc. This chart is valuable to the advanced musician as well as to the beginner, embracing nearly every major and minor chord used in music. It is the most comprehensive yet simplest chart ever published, and is indorsed by teachers and musicians everywhere.

To introduce PRATT'S CHART in every home, we will send free with each chart the "GIANT ALBUM OF SONGS," containing 184 Songs, with words and music, including the great hits, "I Won't Be a Nun," and "The Mountain Maid's Invitation." Also old and new favorites, and war songs.

The price of the chart alone is \$1, but until further notice we will send PRATT'S CHART, and the GIANT ALBUM OF SONGS, postpaid, for 25 cents—  
or free for one subscriber at 50 cents and 10 cents added money.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,

144-146 West 14th St., New York City.

R. H. T.—One of the best things for cleaning patent leather shoes is the French harness-polish, to be got from any saddler. Rub it on lightly, then rub it up with a piece of black cloth. Patent leather so treated never cracks.

MRS. R. M., IOWA.—Green and blue is a very stylish combination this season. Ostrich feathers will be more in vogue than ever.

ORRA H., NEWTOWN.—Presents should always be acknowledged by the bride elect, no matter how insignificant a gift may be. A few graceful words of thanks and appreciation are sufficient, but should never be forgotten.

T. S. P.—We shall publish an article telling all about the latest novelties in lamp shades in our January number. This will give you fully and in detail the information you require.

**Answers to Correspondents.****Notes and Queries on Dress, Fashion, The Household, Etc.****RULES FOR CORRESPONDENTS.**

1. Our readers are cordially invited to use this column freely. If you require any information, write to us and we shall be happy to answer you to the best of our ability.

2. Letters requiring answers in next month's number should be forwarded as early as possible in the month, but not later than the 1st. of the month previous to date of issue, to ensure reply.

3. All letters should be addressed to the Editor of *The Queen of Fashion*, 144-146 West 14th St., New York City.

MRS. D. K. S., KANSAS.—1. The jacket fronts referred to in our November fashion article, may be of any shape preferred, round, pointed or square. In pattern 4617 in the present issue, a bolero effect is given, that would be very suitable for your purpose. 2. The pictures of fur collars and capes to which you refer are taken direct from imported models and are not suitable designs for making at home, as they could only be properly managed by a furrier. Many beautiful patterns for capes and collars are published in this number.

ADELE H.—The following is an excellent recipe for peanut taffy: One cup of butter, one cup of granulated sugar, one cup of molasses. Boil together till it spins a thread. Stir in peanuts, and pour into tins, which need not be buttered.

A FRIEND.—Cocque feathers, small up-standing ostrich plumes, aigrettes or Paradise plumes are all extremely fashionable hat trimmings.

MRS. MC A., NEW YORK CITY.—Make your little girl's best dress of twine canvas or basket cloth like pattern 4628, of course, fashioning it with high neck and long sleeves like the small view at the right of the illustration. The little one of eight years could have a pretty frock of dark red surah serge made after pattern 4620. Some very pretty children's cloaks can be found in this number. Boucle cloth, novelty goods, plaids, cheviot, broadcloth, etc., are used for this purpose.

R. H. T.—One of the best things for cleaning patent leather shoes is the French harness-polish, to be got from any saddler. Rub it on lightly, then rub it up with a piece of black cloth. Patent leather so treated never cracks.

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**Household Medicines.**

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH  
A POUND OF CURE.

—;O;—

While *THE QUEEN OF FASHION* does not advise its readers to set themselves up as amateur physicians, yet there are times when a little common sense will do as much good as calling in the doctor. Travellers and people living at a distance from the drug store often feel the need of a simple remedy for trifling ailments, and if the medicine were at hand in many cases a heavy doctor's bill would be saved.

**HOUSEHOLD MEDICINE CHEST.**

*THE QUEEN OF FASHION* has made an arrangement with a large manufacturer of drugs to put up for its subscribers a

**CASE OF HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES,**

which any intelligent person can use in safety by following the directions enclosed. The case contains the following pills, compounded for country physicians who dispense their own medicines from the regular prescriptions of the pharmacopœia:

- 100 anti-constipation pills.
- 100 anti-diastatic pills.
- 100 iron pills.
- 100 little cathartic pills.
- 100 quinine pills, of two grains each.
- 100 liver pills.

The price of this Case, postage paid, is \$1.00; or sent free for a club of only Four Subscribers at 50 cents each, making \$2.00 in all.

HARRIS, O.—I received the package of medicines and am well pleased with it. I cannot tell the saving it has been to us by having them on hand, for my wife had an attack of the grip and after taking the pills came around all right in a few days. But for the medicine we should have been obliged to call in a doctor. Please find enclosed \$1 for another packet of medicine, and receive ours.

A. BETZ.

GRASSLANDS, TEX.—The medicines arrived in good shape. They are the very thing needed in a place like this. We are seventy-five miles from a drug store and our nearest doctor is thirty-five miles away. We are way out on the frontier, yet we appreciate a good thing when given a chance. The quinine alone would cost about \$1.50 here.

DUQUOIN, ILL.—I received your packet of medicine safely and am well pleased with them. They are a great saving in my family. I am so satisfied with them that I sent for a packet for my neighbor, and there are others who want me to send for them.

WM. JEREMIAH.

SISCO, Fla.—I have received the household medicines, and I think that every one should have a case, for the medicine is well worth \$6, which is a saving of \$5 to every buyer at the rate we have to pay. A box of pills containing twenty costs us 25 cents. There is a wide margin in the amount saved to subscribers, and the pills are such as will fill the requirements of all ordinary and common diseases. With thanks,

E. CAMERON.

Address *THE QUEEN OF FASHION*,  
144-146 West 14th St., New York City.

**No. 8.—Nickel-Plated Atomizer,****ADJUSTABLE SCREW CAP.**

This very durable and useful article ought to have its place in every household, being indispensable for medical and ornamental purposes, as it is very handsome. Sent post-paid, free, for only one yearly subscriber to *THE QUEEN OF FASHION* and 10 cents added money.

Address *THE QUEEN OF FASHION*,  
144-146 West 14th St., New York City.

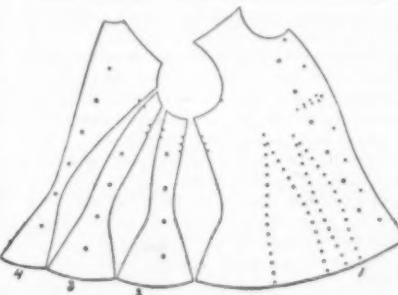
## HOW TO USE A McCALL BAZAR PATTERN.

BY THE aid of a good pattern, dress-making becomes a very simple art. For this purpose the celebrated McCall BAZAR PATTERNS are superior in every respect. In fact, many ladies invariably refer to them as "the reliable patterns." Not only is a perfect fit guaranteed (if a proper size is selected), but the appearance of any figure is sure to be improved by wearing a bodice cut after these designs. They are made with curved seams perfectly adapted to the human form. A garment may be fitted by a McCall PATTERN with none of the troublesome alteration and guesswork that are absolutely necessary, when one of the many carelessly cut patterns now upon the market is employed.

Another great point in favor of the McCall BAZAR PATTERNS, is the ease with which they may be put together without possibility of mistake. The whereabouts of all plaits, gathers, biases etc., are plainly marked by crosses and perforations. For instance: one cross shows where a garment is to be plaited; two crosses show where it is to be gathered; three crosses denote the place where there is no seam. All seams are very carefully notched to show how they may be put together. Every separate piece of the pattern is stamped by large round perforations to mark the position in which the pattern is to be laid on the material, while the written directions that appear on each envelope are so simple that they cannot be misunderstood by the merest novice. For Ladies, we cut each pattern in 5 or more sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. If the pattern is suitable for stout figures, two or more extra sizes are cut. For Misses, our patterns are also cut in 5 sizes, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 years. Girl's patterns, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years. Children's, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 years, and Infants up to three years. Ladies' capes, collerettes, etc., are usually cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

To make a garment, take one of these patterns, double your lining, pin on the pattern and carefully trace around it with a tracing wheel. Then cut out the lining, allowing half an inch extra outside the tracing for seams everywhere, except at the shoulder and under-arm seams, where you must allow one inch in case of alteration. Where inturns are allowed, trace through the holes. For full-busted figures, a dart should be taken up in the front of the lining only, as indicated by the perforations. Lay the lining on the material doubled and cut the material the same size as the lining. Baste lining and material together on the tracing for a guide to sew by. This retains the shape of the pattern. The lining should be basted a trifle fuller than the material lengthwise. Next baste your garment closely, with the exception of the shoulder and the under-arm seams, which should be pinned on the outside. It is now ready for fitting. Try on and pin the garment together where traced on the front, and shape to the figure. If the garment is too tight or too loose, alter it where the large seams are on the shoulder and under the arms. It can also be taken in or let out in the centre of the back, but never alter the darts or side seams, and do not cut off the darts until the garment is fitted. Before making the collar, fit the stiffening and shape it to the neck when fitting, and put a tracing where it sews on. When your seams are stitched they should be notched and thoroughly pressed open. Put bone casings on very

full, and if bones are used they should be soaked to make them pliable enough to bear the needle. Both sleeves and skirts can be lengthened or shortened at the bottom. Put the inner seam of the sleeve to the notch in the arm hole. Do not forget to allow all seams for making. In cutting always double the material. Place both right sides together. Care should be taken to have the material run the same way. Cloth should be cut with the nap running down, velvet up. To match figured or striped goods, pin the figures together before cutting. The secret of dressmaking is in basting and pressing.



A FAC-SIMILE OF THE McCALL  
BAZAR PATTERNS.

Observe the beautiful curves—fine proportions—and beautifully shaped front—all of our patterns are cut according to above MODEL.

That is the reason we have sold

MILLIONS—AND NO COMPLAINTS.

No. 1, Indicates—The Front Piece.

No. 2, Indicates—Under-arm-Piece.

No. 3, Indicates—The Side Back Piece.

No. 4, Indicates—Back Piece.

The large holes **O** in each piece, indicate, how the pattern is to be placed on the straight of the goods.

The several small holes in piece No. 1, running from the bottom to the bust, indicate the darts.

The 7 small holes in piece No. 1, at the bust, indicate, a dart to be taken up in lining only, for full busted figures.

The 7 small holes running near front edge lengthwise of piece No. 1, indicate the in-tum.

The several notches in each piece indicate how the pattern is put together.

The notch in piece No. 1, at the arm size, indicates, where to place the inner seam of the sleeve.

**Allow for Seams** not less than one inch on inside of piece No. 1, and right side of piece No. 2. Allow  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on left side of piece No. 2, and on each side of pieces Nos. 3 and 4, and one inch on shoulder seams, front and back.

It is impossible to cut a pattern for the general public and make a reliable and uniform width allowance, various textures of goods requiring different width of seams.

All patterns issued by us have the name of James McCall printed on the envelope.

### HOW TO SEND MONEY.

Remittances should be made in a Post-Office Money-Order, New York Draft, or an Express Money-Order payable to THE QUEEN OF FASHION. WHEN NONE OF THESE CAN BE PROCURED, send the money in a Registered Letter. Post-Office Money Order Fees:—Under \$2.50, 3 cts.; \$2.50 and less than \$5, 5 cts.; \$5 and less than \$10, 8 cts.

### Handsome Rings.



No. 882



No. 941

Either of these rings, No. 882 and No. 941, will be sent Free, post-paid, for two subscribers to "The Queen of Fashion." They are rolled gold rings. Good quality. No. 882 is set with pearls and turquoise. No. 941 is set with single white stone.

When ordering a ring send a piece of paper that just goes around the fingers.

### Child's or Misses'

### Solid Gold Band Ring.



This beautiful Child's or Misses' neat, hand-engraved band ring, solid gold, will be sent, post-paid, for one yearly subscriber to "The Queen of Fashion" and 10 cents added money. Address,  
THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 W. 14th St., New York

### Special Notice



TO ANY LADY who has sent us a club of subscribers and who is entitled to be called our club-raiser, we will send a handsome Certificate, giving her authority to take subscribers in her town and vicinity, if she writes to us within a short time and names the postmaster or some well-known business man in her town as reference.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 West 14th St., New York.

### Premium No. 127.

### NICKEL

### CLOCK.

Little nickel-plated 1-day time Clock.

Very compact and durable clock, the best of time-keepers, and always in good order. Delivered free for only five yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION at 50 cents each.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 West 14th Street, New York City.

Bangor, N.Y.,  
October 13, 1896.

"The Queen of Fashion":  
Your welcome paper came last night, and is the best paper I know. Your patterns are all that one could wish for in that line. With best wishes for your success,

Yours,  
Mrs. JAMES SKERRY.

THE pronunciation of "Arkansas" as "Ar-kansaw"—which is correct—by Mr. Speaker Reed of the American House of Representatives has provoked a discussion of other State names, in the course of which it appears that the proper pronunciation of "Iowa" is "I-o-wah," with the first syllable slightly and the last heavily accented, while the local pronunciation of "Missouri" is "Miz-zoo-rah." The college pronunciation of "Pennsylvania" is "Penn-syl-va-ni-a," but it is not accepted by the people at large.

## THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

DEC., 1896.

## PRIZE STORY.

## The Widow's Son.

A POOR widow named S-i-h had a -o- named -dwar-. He was fi- -een y-ars old. She wanted to have --- go to N- - Y- -k to make his fortune, but her friends said "don't." She sent him, however, and now Edward is making -ts of money and adding reputation to the well-known Smith f-m-ly.

## EXPLANATION.

The above story may be corrected by QUEEN OF FASHION subscribers who tell us they have answered two or more advertisements in this (the December) number of THE QUEEN OF FASHION. Puzzles and pattern advertisements don't count. There will be 30 prizes for correct answers—four pocket-books and 26 patterns—divided equally between the contestants east and west of the Mississippi.

Many of our guessers have wondered why they didn't get prizes in former competitions. Strange to say, many guessers pay no attention to the conditions of the contest. Be sure to read this explanation carefully and save yourself from disappointment.

Address,

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 W. 14th St., N. Y.

## NOVEMBER PRIZE STORY CORRECTED.

## The Stock Broker.

John Smith was a stock broker. His place of business was Wall Street New York. Once his father loaned him \$700 which he invested in gold mine stock. Wonderful to relate the mine was a good one and he more than repaid his father.

The pocket-books for correct solutions of the above story go to Mrs. Joseph Edward Allen, Medfield, Mass., Eva G. Bacon, Arlington, N. J., Mrs. J. M. Darling, Knappa, Oregon, and Mrs. L. C. Fisher, Crab Creek, Washington. The winners of patterns will be notified by mail as usual.

## FREE PATTERN BLANK.

35

DATE.....189

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Enclosed find fifty cents for one year's subscription to THE QUEEN OF FASHION, beginning with the \_\_\_\_\_ number and a FREE pattern. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Post-Office \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_  
St. No. (if necessary) \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## OUR CASH PRIZES.

## \$1. GIVEN EVERY WEEK FOR LARGEST CLUB RECEIVED THAT WEEK.

The winners of our weekly prizes of \$1. each are as follows:

Sept. 1, Mrs. A. D. Ferris, Freeport, Ill., club of 10.  
Sept. 8, Della M. Gordon, Avalon, Pa., club of 20.  
Sept. 15, Pearl Christie, New Haven, Conn., club of 16.  
Sept. 22, Mattie Fissell, Franklin, Mass., club of 20.  
Sept. 29, Mr Culbert, Park Ridge, N. J., club of 21.  
Oct. 6, Miss Irene Kahl, Lancaster, Pa., club of 8.  
Oct. 13, Amelia Tregaskis, Jordan Valley, Ore., and Mary A. Sanford, Warren, N. H. (money divided), club of 10.  
Oct. 20, Mrs. I. R. Lansdale, Kosciusko, Miss., club of 20.

## CLOCK OFFER.

BEGINNING Oct. 12th, we will give a beautiful little nickel clock, securely packed in a tin box and delivered free, to the lady who sends the largest club of subscribers received each day. This will be in addition to all other premiums, excepting the \$1 prize. The winner of the \$1 prize each week will not get a clock in addition to the \$1. We have had one of these clocks tested, and find that it keeps excellent time, that it will run in any position, and that it takes up only about the same amount of room as a watch. A lady can carry it in her coat pocket, or in the tin box in which it comes. We do not sell these clocks, but give them away, and we will discontinue this offer whenever we see fit to do so without notice. We want our subscribers to understand that we give these prizes fairly, and would thank them to write to the postmasters in the different towns where our prize winners live, asking them to say what they know about THE QUEEN OF FASHION and its prizes. They may also write to the prize winners themselves. Our club-raisers don't have to work for prizes specially, because we give them anyway, and almost every lady who has won a prize so far, has won it unexpectedly, and for that reason, these prizes are very highly appreciated. Go right to work and send in your clubs at once so as to win one of these beautiful little time-pieces.

The winners of clocks are:

Oct. 12, Miss A. M. Parker, New Orleans, La., club of 3.  
Oct. 14, Emily C. Corrick, Laurel, W. Va., club of 2.  
Oct. 15, Sallic McIntosh, Leebe, Ark., club of 3.  
Oct. 16, Miss Lulu Dow, Park Rapids, Minn., club of 4.  
Oct. 17, Miss M. H. Johnson, W. Creek, N. J., club of 5.  
Oct. 19, Mrs. L. M. Huntington, Homer, N. J., club of 2.



No. 1672

No. 1672 is a Beautiful Solid Gold Ring, set with three real Pearls. Sent free as a premium for a club of only 12 subscribers at fifty cents each, or for sale at \$2.75.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,

144-146 West 14th St., New York.

## Watches for Our Readers.

EVERY lady needs a watch and we propose to give every reader of this paper a chance to get one at a greatly reduced price. We make it profitable in many ways for ladies to read THE QUEEN OF FASHION. Your money back if you want it at any time within 3 days from receipt of watch. These watches are all stem winders and setters.

No. 11, LADIES' SIZE.

"A JOY FOREVER."

SOLID GOLD WATCH \$16.65.

No. 11, is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch in a solid 14k. gold hunting case. The case is ornamented with beautiful engraving. The works of the watch are jeweled with genuine precious stones cut and polished in Europe. The dial is porcelain and the hands are blued steel. This watch is the handsomest and most serviceable in the market because it is made to last forever. It retails at from \$28.00 to \$40.00. Our price to QUEEN OF FASHION readers, including free, safe delivery, \$16.65.

No. 12, LADIES' SIZE.

"LADIES' PRIDE" HUNTING OR OPEN FACE.

SOLID SILVER WATCH \$8.90.

No. 12, is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch, ladies' size hunting case or open face. The works are exactly like those mentioned in offer No. 11 and the case is solid silver of the fineness of U. S. standard coin. This watch retails at from \$12.50 to \$18.00, but we will send it to our readers only, including free, safe delivery for \$8.90.

No. 13, BOYS' SIZE.

WALTHAM OR ELGIN WATCH, \$5.

No. 13, is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch in a solid ore silver case, open face, screw back and front, stem winding and pendant setting watch. The works contain all the greatest improvements, including 7 jewels, compensation balance, etc., etc. The watch will keep nearly perfect time, and it is well worth putting in a gold case when a boy is able to do so. It is equally serviceable for men's wear and there are thousands of ladies who read THE QUEEN OF FASHION who would do wisely to purchase these watches for their husbands, brothers or sons. Price including free, safe delivery, anywhere in the U. S., only \$5.

Address

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144 WEST 14th ST., NEW YORK CITY.

## MAIL ORDER BLANK.

McCALL COMPANY,

144-146 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Enclosed find \_\_\_\_\_ cents, for which send Pattern

No. \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

If you do not wish to mutilate your magazine by using the above blanks, write a letter similarly worded. Be sure to give correct number and size of pattern wanted.

## THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

### GRAND PREMIUM OFFER.

#### High-Class Jewelry for Queen of Fashion Readers.



We have just purchased from the stock of a bankrupt jeweler, some ladies' rings, all of modern styles, as follows:

- Real Garnets set in Solid Gold,
- Ruby Doublets " " "
- Sapphire " " "
- Marquise Rings (real pearls surrounding red and blue stones)
- Solid Gold settings,
- Solid Gold Rings each set with three white stones,
- Real Amethysts set in Solid gold.

If you act quickly, you can have one of the above rings free for a club of seven subscribers at 50 cents each. For sale, post-paid, to subscribers only, \$1.75. Send us a piece of paper just the right size to fit your finger or a piece of a match that just goes across the inside of a ring, the right size. We also have 125 ladies' rolled gold Victoria watch chains each with bar and charm. Some of them have charms in the shape of golden blackberries, others have charms in the shape of cubes of gold open-work, while the remainder have charms in the shape of open fans. We will send one of these chains for a club of 2 subscribers at 50 cents each and 25 cents added money, or for a club of three subscribers at 50 cents each. For sale, post-paid, to subscribers only, at 75 cents. These chains are really worth from \$1.35 to \$2.00 at the factory and in the jewelry stores they are sold for from \$2.00 to \$4.50 each.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 West 14th St., N. Y.



### BOYS' WATCH.

#### A Good Timepiece.

#### Sent Free For Six Subscribers at Fifty Cents Each.

Many of the boys are interested in looking over THE QUEEN OF FASHION premium pages and for their benefit we have arranged with the wholesale jewelry trade for a good, serviceable nickel watch with a neat chain. This watch will delight the heart of any boy 18 years old or under. It will not do for a girl! Now the way to get the watch is this. If there is a QUEEN OF FASHION club-raiser in your town, send \$1.40 in cash and receive the watch and chain right away, delivered free. If there is no club-raiser in your town take this copy of the magazine and get for THE QUEEN OF FASHION, six subscribers at fifty cents each and receive the watch free, as a premium while every one of the six subscribers will get a pattern free as a premium.

Address

THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144 WEST 14th ST., New York City.

### Club-Raisers Wanted.

#### Beautiful Premiums and Cash Commissions.

Every lady who reads this article may become a club-raiser if she chooses to do so (unless we already have a club-raiser in her town) by sending to us for our special offer. It is easy to make cash commissions by working for THE QUEEN OF FASHION, because it sells at sight. The Circulation Department has recently been reorganized, and our friends will be able to get subscribers all through the Fall as well as in the Winter, if they will just drop us a line for particulars.

Address,

Subscription Dept., QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 West 14th St., New York City.



#### Solid Gold Waltham or Elgin.

This beautiful watch, ladies' size, hunting case, full engraved, jeweled works, stem wind and set, will be sent free for a club of 60 subscribers at 50 cents each or for a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$14.48 added money. If you want to make a club of a different size, let us hear from you.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 West 14th St., New York.

### Sterling Silver Thimble

604.—This Sterling Silver Thimble, handsomely chased edge, will be sent, post-paid, for two yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION, or for one subscriber and 10 cts. added money.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 West 14th St., New York.



#### Ladies' Solid Silver Chatelaine Watch.

Style 3 — A Solid Silver Ladies' Chatelaine Watch, handsome engraved case, jewelled movement, and a very good timekeeper.

Sent post-paid for \$5.00, or for sixteen yearly subscribers to THE QUEEN OF FASHION.

If you haven't time to get up a club of 16 subscribers, send a club of 10 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$1.62 added money or a club of 5 subscribers at 50 cents each and \$2.60 added money.

Address THE QUEEN OF FASHION,  
144-146 West 14th St., N. Y.

### OUR SPECIAL VASELINE OFFER.

Vaseline is an article that has been on the market for twenty-five years, and its merits are so great that it stands entirely alone. It is a product of petroleum, refined by processes of filtration just as sugar is refined. THE QUEEN OF FASHION, by a special arrangement with the "CHESEBROUGH MFG CO.", THE ONLY MAKERS OF VASELINE, is able to offer a chest of Vaseline remedies that should be in every house. This box we call "The Queen of Fashion Chest." Let it be distinctly understood that only one "Chest" will be sent to any address. The "Chest" contains

1 Cake Vaseline Soap.

1 Tube Vaseline Camphor Ice.

1 Jar Vaseline Cold Cream.

1 Two Ounce Tube Pure Vaseline.

1 Tube Capsicum Vaseline.

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